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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England. By I. D'Israeli. 8vo. Vols. III. and IV.* London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

NEARLY two years having passed since the publication of Vols. I. and II. of this interesting work, it may be expedient to remind our oblivious public (which has either so many things to remember, or so great a knack of forgetting, that hardly any matter lasts even the nine days by axiom allotted to the existence of a wonder), that these Commentaries are calculated to throw an impartial and steady light upon the leading events in the reign of the first Charles—a reign more resembling a romantic tale, or a tragic drama, than almost any period which could be selected out of the history of any nation. By his research and fair criticism, Mr. D'Israeli has been enabled to continue his labours with the same spirit that marked their commencement; and his work is thus eminently entitled to popularity. We do not mean to say that there are not facts stated which others may question; far less that there are not opinions broached and conclusions drawn with which many will refuse to agree;—but we will say, that there is an evident disposition throughout to place both sides unreservedly before the reader, and to argue openly and candidly upon the data and dicta of each. Thus, for example, in examining the character of Laud, Mr. D'Israeli quotes Neal for the Presbyterians, and Lawson for the High Church—and he differs from both, on grounds which it would be difficult to take from under him, and reasoning which it would not be easy to overthrow.

The third volume sets out with the era when Charles, having dissolved his third refractory parliament, attempted to reign alone by prerogative; and, as the author shews, it began auspiciously, in the correction of two great royal errors,—favouritism and military ambition. To this succeeded ten years of extraordinary national happiness; but the storm was gathering in the sunshine! It is, however, more agreeable to dwell in the sunshine than in the storm; and we shall select our examples from the author's account of the golden period embraced between the rising of the parliament, 1628, and the commencement of the trouble in Scotland in 1638. It was during these halcyon days of the king's life that he indulged in all the luxuries of his fine taste for the arts; and painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and literature, flourished in England. And it is a splendid trait in the recollections of Charles, that even in his deepest adversity his love of intellectual refinement never forsook him: when a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, he wrote to his librarian, Patrick Young, respecting his books and medals; and Mr. Upcott has also a note from him, at the

time he was with the Scots, to Secretary Nicholas, in which he orders certain volumes to be sent to him, and points out their particular situation in one of his apartments at Whitehall. Upon this Mr. D'Israeli says well—"a prince without art and literature is only one of the people on the throne."

We differ on one point from the author, while descending on this topic, when he says, "Charles the First unquestionably was the first English monarch who opened galleries of paintings and statues—domiciliated the genius of Italian architecture—and, in the ardour of his capacious designs, meditated, at no distant day, to call around his throne, what lay scattered in Europe, a world of glory as yet unconquered by his people." The whole of this eulogy is deserved by the king; but there is abundant evidence to prove, that the "genius of Italian architecture," and of Italian painting, carving, and other branches of the fine arts, was domiciliated in England in preceding centuries, by our Henries and our Edwards. Westminster Palace, the Painted Chamber, and other early relics, afford to this hour abundant evidence of this fact; and in the reign of Elizabeth, the cunning of foreign artists and artisans was largely employed in this country, though truly her majesty's own collection of rarities were very feminine and paltry. Still the capacious and elegant mind of Charles effected enough to command our warmest admiration. The names of the Earl of Arundel, of Inigo Jones, of Hollar, of Cleyn, of Mytens, of Rubens, of Vandyck, of Selden, of Harvey, of Shirley, of Lord Orrery, and of many other distinguished men, are intimately connected with the name of Charles Stuart in the illustrious exhibition which the arts, sciences, and letters, make at this brilliant epoch; and the contrast which it forms with the dismal times that succeeded, when fanatical austerity and gloom pervaded the land, is as striking a contemplation to the philosophical imagination as the history of England can afford. The importation of the Arundel marbles, the establishment of Mortlake tapestry manufacture, the building of Whitehall, the purchase of the cartoons of Raphael and of the cabinet of the Duke of Mantua, the invitation and employment of the most celebrated painters, &c.—and all under the most straitened circumstances of royal revenue,—add to the splendour of the king's character, as a munificent patron of the arts, and a passionate lover of learning.

"There are (says Mr. D'Israeli) some delightful literary anecdotes of Charles. The king had been harassed by the zealot Obadiah Sedgwick repeatedly pressing the king for his opinion on his fanatical 'Leaves of the Tree of Life;' a mystical explanation of the second verse of the twenty-second chapter of the Revelations. The king, having read part of the manuscript, returned it, with his opinion, that, 'After such a work, he believed the composer stood in some need of sleep.' The happy ambiguity of this playful criticism, accepted in the better sense, gratified this par-

liamentary preacher. There was some Cervantic humour in Charles's gravity. When pressed by a parliamentary commissioner to conclude the treaty, the king ingeniously replied, 'Mr. Buckley, if you call this a treaty, consider if it be not like the fray in the comedy, where the man comes out, and says, 'There has been a fray, and no fray;' and being asked how that could be, 'Why,' says he, 'there hath been three blows given, and I had them all!' Look, therefore, if this be not a parallel case.' The conversation of Charles, on many occasions, shews that he was a far superior man than his enemies have chosen to acknowledge. The famous Oecuma Harrington, when commissioned by parliament, attending on the king, his ingenuousness and his literature attracted the king's notice. Harrington was a republican in principle, and the king and he often warmly disputed on the principles of a good government. One day Charles recited to him some well-known lines of Claudian, descriptive of the happiness of the government under a just king. Harrington was struck by the king's abilities, and from that moment never ceased admiring the man whom he had so well known. Charles displayed the same ability at the treaty of the Isle of Wight, where he conducted the negotiation alone, his lords and gentlemen standing behind his chair in silence. That occasion called forth all his capacity; and it was said, that the Earl of Salisbury, on the parliament's side, observed, that 'the king was wonderfully improved;' to which Sir Philip Warwick replied, 'No, my lord! the king was always the same, but your lordship has too late discovered it.' We cannot doubt that Charles the First possessed a rare talent and intellectual powers, to which his historians have rarely alluded. In a conversation on writing plays in rhyme, one party affirming that the bondage of rhyme would confine the fancy, and Lord Orrery being of a contrary opinion, as arbiter, Charles commanded his lordship to employ some of his leisure in a dramatic composition, in rhyme, which produced 'The Black Prince.' But it was not only in the lighter graces of poetry that the fine taste of Charles delighted: more serious and elevated objects equally engaged his attention. Charles was desirous that the national history should be composed by a man of genius. He had been pleased with the Historical Essay of Lord Bacon's Henry VII. With great judgment he fixed on Sir Henry Wotton for a complete history; and to stimulate that very elegant writer, granted him a munificent pension of five hundred pounds. Charles unquestionably was himself a writer of the history of his own times; and however we may determine on the authenticity of the much-disputed *Icon Basilike*, there will be found some portions, and some peculiar expressions, which, it is not probable, perhaps possible, that any one could have written but himself. Certain it is, that the manuscripts of the king were numerous. No monarch has had his pen

* A fifth volume is promised, to conclude the work, by carrying the unfortunate monarch through the civil wars.

so constantly in his hand. During his long confinement at Carisbrooke Castle, his life offers a beautiful picture of the imprisonment of a literary character. The king had his constant hours for writing, and he read much. We have an interesting catalogue of the books he called for during this period. Yet there exist no autographs of Charles except some letters. This seems to indicate some purposed destruction. We know that the king revised the folio Memoirs of Sir Edward Walker, and that he supplied Clarendon, from his own memoirs and journals, with two manuscripts, fairly written, on the transactions of the years 1645 and 1646. What became of these originals, with others, which were seized in the royal cabinet taken at Naseby? If it be true, as it appears, that Charles instigated Clarendon to compose his History, posterity may admire the king's exquisite discernment. There was not another man of genius in the royal circle who could have been more happily selected. Charles appears to have designed that his court should resemble the literary court of the Medici. He assembled about him the great masters of their various arts; and while they acquired the good fortune of the royal patronage, and were dignified by his honours, they more largely participated in that sort of affection which the real lovers of art experience for the persons of great artists. We may rate Charles's taste at the supreme degree, by observing, that this monarch never patronised mediocrity: the artist who was honoured by his regard was ever a master-spirit. Father of art in our country, Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe; and of no monarch have been recorded such frequent instances of the deep personal interest entertained for individuals. Charles, with his own hand, wrote to Albano, to invite that joyous painter of childhood to reside at the court of England. When another artist, Tormentius, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, Charles, in the excess of his admiration for his works, interceded for the wretched man; pleading only for the artist, the rarity and excellence of his works were alone dwelt on by the king. Rubens and Vandyke, with other illustrious names, Charles had made his own; and we cannot read a history of foreign art without meeting with the name of Charles the First,—so closely had his patronage or his kindness connected this monarch with his contemporary artists in every country. No royal history opens domestic scenes of equal fascination with those which occurred in the constant intercourse of the grave and stately Charles with his favourite companions, the artists themselves. His conversations with them were familiar and unreserved. In the breakfast-room of Charles the First were hung, by his special order, the portraits of his three favourites, Rubens, Mytens, and Vandyke. Vandyke, by the desire of Charles, married an English lady, and resided in England. The king would frequently go by water to the painter's house in Blackfriars to his studio, and often sitting to Vandyke himself, would commission the queen, his family, and his courtiers, to allow no rest to his facile and unwearied pencil; they delighted to view themselves in the unshadowy splendour of his portraits. A traditional story was floating in the last century, the probability of which seems to authenticate the fact. Vandyke was painting the portrait of Charles the First, while the monarch was complaining in a low voice to the Duke of Norfolk of the state of his finances. The king perceiving that Vandyke

was listening, said to him laughingly, 'And you, sir! do you know what it is to want five or six thousand pounds?' 'Yes, sir,' Vandyke replied: 'an artist who keeps open house for his friends, and whose purse is always at the command of his mistresses, feels too often the emptiness of his strong-box.' In this unreserved manner Charles indulged himself with the artists. Beck, whose facility in composition was extraordinary, was aptly complimented, by Charles familiarly observing to him, 'Faith, Beck! I believe that you could paint riding post!' It is not wonderful that a monarch, who so well knew how to maintain his personal dignity, and was even coldly formal in the court circle, should have been tenderly remembered by every man of genius, who had enjoyed the flattering equality of this language of the heart, and this sympathy of companionship. A celebrated performer on the flute, who afterwards became so eminent during the Protectorate, as to be appointed music professor at the University of Oxford, Dr. Thomas Wilson, with equal pride and affection, remembered, that he was often in attendance on Charles, who, in the intensity of his delight, used to lean over his shoulder while he played. Old Nicholas Lanieri, who subscribed one of his plates as being 'done in my youthful age of 74,' was one of those artists, as Lord Orford designates them, 'whose various talents were so happy as to suit the taste of Charles the First, musician, painter, and engraver.' Lanieri was one of the king's active agents for the selection of works of art, while he himself could add to them. He outlived the persecution of that political period, and shed tears many years after in the funeral hymn on his royal master, set by himself. But if it be delightful to view Charles the First indulging the most kindly feelings to artists, it is more so to find that he knew and entered into their wounded feelings, and could even forgive their caprices. The king's earliest 'picturer,' as he is styled in the royal warrant, was Daniel Mytens, a Flemish artist, who has left us one of the finest heads of Charles the First in his happier days, ere care and thought had stamped their traces on his majestic countenance. On the arrival of Vandyke, great as was Mytens' reputation and the favour he enjoyed, the artist fancied that his sun had set—his 'occupation had gone!' In a sullen humour, Mytens requested his majesty's permission to retire to his native home. Charles having learned the cause of this sudden attack of spleen, used the wayward genius with all a brother's tenderness. The king healed the infirmity of genius, assuring the jealous artist, that 'he could find sufficient employment both for him and Vandyke.' It was no doubt after this, that Charles hung the portrait of his old artist between the two greatest masters of art; and it is pleasing to record, that the brothers in art, with the monarch as their common friend, became brothers in their affections; for Vandyke painted the portrait of Mytens. The king's constant attendance on Rubens, when that great painter was in England, the honours he bestowed on him, and the noble efforts he made him, are not sufficiently known. This great painter found, and felt in Charles the First, a congenial spirit. Having painted the history of St. George, representing Charles, 'wherein, if it be possible, he hath exceeded himself,' as a contemporary writes, Rubens would not part with the original till he had finished a copy for himself, that, as he said, the picture might remain in his house at Antwerp, 'as a perpetual monu-

ment of his affection for the English king.' This interesting anecdote seems authenticated by the circumstance that such a picture appears in the mortuary catalogue of the collection of Rubens."

With this delightful extract our limits force us to be content, as an illustration of these volumes. A very judicious chapter goes to prove that the queen did not exercise that control over her husband which has been attributed to her by preceding writers: the instances are curious—but still the balance wavers. A similar remark applies to the author's interesting view of the proceedings of the famous Countess of Carlisle; and his critical history of the Puritans is an episode of the most attractive description. That there is nothing new under the sun ("except roasting grapes") is rather amusingly exhibited in the notice of the controversy between the "godly" and the "court" of that time, respecting the observance of the Sabbath, and comparing it with the discussion which has just arisen between the Bishop of London and the press in our own day. In this part the author's research into sabbatical institutions, and the revival of the Book of Sports* by Charles for the purpose of dissipating the gloom, has furnished us a chapter of uncommon curiosity. Among others, "A popular preacher at the Temple, who was disposed to foster a cheerful spirit among the common people, yet desirous that the Lord's day should not pass undistinguished, declared that 'those whose hands are ever working whilst their eyes are waking, through the whole week, need their recreations on the Lord's day;' but that Sundays should be observed with strictness and an abstinence from all recreations, only by 'persons of quality' who had the whole week for their amusements." This jest was, at any rate, better than the prohibition that "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave. No woman shall kiss her child!"

But we must conclude. Vol. IV. ends with the flight of Charles from London to Hampton and Windsor, January 1642-3; and an Appendix contains some very interesting and original correspondence between Sir J. Eliot, Hampden, and other celebrated persons.

Notes on Haiti, made during a Residence in that Republic. By Charles Mackenzie, Esq., late his Majesty's Consul-General in Haiti. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

SLAVERY is that state of being, in which one portion of the community, trampling upon the natural rights of the other, denies to it an equal participation in the enjoyment of civil institutions, abuses its mental and physical endowments to sensual or selfish purposes, and regards it as a property, possessing scarcely higher claims to consideration than an inanimate machine or a brute creature. Whatever may be the gradations of treatment—whether, with the Athenian, our benevolence assuage their condition by lenity, or with the Spartan

* "Having prohibited Sundays as days of recreation, and abolished all saints' days, or festivals, the common people evidently murmured at the deprivation of their periodical holidays. The feelings of the people were more natural than their parliament, even in the gloomy land of Puritanism. This must have been the occasion of a remarkable ordinance issued in 1647 concerning 'days of recreation allowed unto scholars, apprentices, &c.' The second Tuesday in every month was set apart for the holiday of these persons, when it was ordered, that 'all windows of shops and warehouses shall be kept shut on the said day of recreation.'"

and Roman, our obduracy aggravate their sufferings and destitution — still the lash that drives the slave to a market or to the scene of his labours must ever remain an instrument of mental and corporeal debasement to his injured race. In this state of being, where he has no possession but what another claims the right to wrest from him, the edge of his reasoning faculties becomes blunted, sensual instinct obtains the mastery over his animal impulses, and the gratification of his passions becomes the only stimulant which can warm him into energy, or blunt the sense of his degradation. Those who have meditated on the consequences of a system which denies that "all men are brethren," and levels one human being to the scale of the brute that perishes, will not stand in need of any argument to shew the natural tendency of such a cause to produce such a consequence as we have shortly traced; neither will they find any difficulty in referring to their obvious source the miserable state of morals in every land where slavery has established its relentless dominion; whether it be under a Grecian, a Turkish, an African, or an American sky.

With such feelings as these we took up the volumes before us; and their record has not belied our expectations. They present a memorable picture of humanity just emerged from the bondage of body and mind; and display in shaded outlines the features of a community which has not yet shaken off the vices inseparable from a condition of servitude. We were prepared for this state of things. Knowing, from personal experience, that as high an order of intellect may be concealed under a dingy or a swarthy, as under a fair tint of the skin, we were as little surprised to find the self-emancipated Africans of Haiti adapting their ways to the example of civilised nations, as we should have been to have found that, after a struggle, in which they had afforded so many proofs of a manly intellect, they had relapsed into a state of barbarism. We were also prepared to learn, that lust and indolence characterised this infant people; they are but the handmaids to that state of mental degradation in which their late masters had retained them; but these vices will, we cannot doubt, be ere long disarmed of their sinister dominion; for education will teach the Haytian that to be happy he must be industrious, and that to taste the real enjoyments of life, it is necessary he should curb the passions. It was not a little gratifying to us, therefore, to find that the government had "given evidence of its conviction of the advantages that must result from education," and that "this is an object which engages its solicitude." If it do but erect its scholastic system on the broad and fast rock of a pure code of religious morals, we shall not despair of beholding, even in our own day, the Hesperides of the Antilles become a region as much distinguished by the prosperity and happiness of its cultivators as by the generous fertility of its soil.

In its actual state this island affords but scanty elements out of which to construct the various springs and safeguards of a free constitution. Military despotism accordingly usurps, to a certain extent, that station which will, we trust, one day be filled by the strong arm of a wisely-directed civil power. Mr. Mackenzie reached the capital at the close of May 1826; and in his lively picture of its characteristics naturally comprises the "powers that be."

"Port-au-Prince is the seat of the republican government, and is the principal post of an 'arrondissement,' under the peculiar pro-

tection of the president, who strictly vindicates his claim to his official designation by interfering with every thing. The effective service under him is carried on by different departments. The secretary-general, Inginac, unites in his own person the offices of secretary-at-war, of foreign and home minister. Among his other duties he promulgates the orders of the president, and such laws as have received his sanction; and he also countersigns certain documents. I believe a secretary-general existed under the colonial system. The minister of finance, designated 'Secrétaire d'état des finances,' M. Imbert, and the treasurer-general, M. Nau, arrange all fiscal matters; while the 'grand juge,' who, strange to relate, is a military man, presides in the supreme court of justice, and exercises jurisdiction over all the inferior courts and law officers. There are at Port-au-Prince, besides the court already named, one of cassation, another for civil and criminal cases in the first instance, and a 'juge de paix' court for minor matters of all kinds. A tribunal of commerce was talked of, but I know not whether it has been yet constituted. The city, as well as Fort Bizoton, is garrisoned by regular troops, and there are various military posts both within and without. At most of them the strange exhibition is made of chairs or seats for the sentries on duty, and hammocks for the remainder of the guard. The first place at which I remarked this singular arrangement was in the front of the president's palace. At the outlet to Leogane, I have repeatedly seen the sentinel squatting on the ground, holding his musket between his knees. From this singularly elegant attitude he is scarcely ever roused, except by the clattering of horses' hoofs, moving faster than is meet in the presence of a Haitian post. He then starts up, growling the awful words, 'au pas!' so familiar to all trotting delinquents. There is also an adequate stimulus to move him, in the prospective confiscation of the plantains, yams, or fruit, of any unhappy wight, who, in contravention of the 'code rural,' strays to the market on forbidden days. The police is military, forming a particular regiment; and, from having lived above two months nearly opposite to the juge de paix, I can aver that they have abundant employment, which they perform with the usual delicacy of their profession. The delinquents were chiefly offenders of both sexes against the code rural — persons, in fact, who preferred dancing all night, and drinking *tafia*, to the labour prescribed by that law."

Delinquency, however, is not confined to dancing and drinking, but extends even to the wanton violation of their own civil rights, — rights as capriciously exercised as they are ill-understood, and, on most occasions, arbitrarily construed by the ruling authorities. Let the following suffice for the edification of our Ben-thams, O'Connells, *et id genus omne*!

"In consequence of some misconception of the president's proclamation for the election of members of the Chamber of Commons, the elections took place generally in December 1826, instead of the following month. The capital, however, was correct, and did not exercise its right of election until the prescribed day. This city returns three regular members and three supernumeraries, as in Spain during the constitution, and is now the case in Mexico. Universal suffrage is the law of the land, founded on the Haitian Magna Charta, if I may so designate the constitution of 1806, revised in 1816, and now the apparent rule of proceeding. The only individuals who cannot

vote, are those under judicial sentence, idiots or menial servants. Trusting to this law, the American emigrants, who are adopted citizens, proposed to elect, as one member, a methodist preacher, one of their number, and for that purpose proceeded in a body to the church (where the elections take place); and it was reported to me that they were entered in at one door and civilly handed out of the opposite one, without having been allowed a solitary vote. The first candidate was elected without any opposition; the second was proposed by the government, and he of course was chosen; but some doubts were raised as to the validity of the election; for although there were more than one opposing candidate, the singular phenomenon had occurred of there being five more votes in his favour than there were voters present. This apparent inconsistency did not affect the proceedings; and only one individual ventured to make some observations on the miraculous excess of votes. He had scarcely begun to speak, when so loud a clamour was raised that he was glad to run off, which he literally did, 'au grand pas;' and it is added, by the historian of his glories, that he actually did not stop until he found himself safe among his household gods, at a distance of half a mile from the scene of tumult. The party which had so successfully discomfited our hero, emboldened by success, determined to pursue still further their ingenious and simple expedient, and when the votes were collected for the next candidate, also on the government interest, he was declared the sitting member, in consequence of having twenty votes more than there were voters present. I was not present at this strange exhibition; but I have faithfully recorded the statements made to me by various persons at various periods. Ballot is the mode of election employed, which of course facilitates the proofs of double voting. A representation was said to be made to the president of these irregularities; but he is reported to have declared his utter disbelief of the statement made: and as I never heard of a reference in such a case in Haiti to an election committee, I believe that the two honourable members were assured of their seats until the dissolution of the parliament."

Well may the writer add: "Such an occurrence naturally leads to reflections on the expediency of the semblance of a popular representation in an unformed community, and from what I have seen among these people, as well as on the continent of America (I mean among the new republics), I confess that I entertain very serious doubts of its compatibility with the permanent advancement of the community at large."

During a residence of fifteen months, there appears to have been scarcely one single point, civil, political, physical, or commercial, which was left unsifted by the unwearied and well-directed diligence of our observant fellow-countryman. He assumes nothing for fact which does not come within his personal experience, or cannot be adequately supported by collateral and indisputable evidence: what he sees, he relates with simplicity; and what he gathers from others, he candidly refers to its proper source. Even had we no voucher in that jealous regard for character, which must belong to a gentleman who has again been called upon to fill a highly responsible office, it would be impossible for any candid reader to suspect his report on Haiti of partiality or misrepresentation. It is on this account that we the more lament the imperfect idea our remaining extracts must convey of the nature, novelty, and value of

Mr. Mackenzie's investigations. Among the more amusing of his sketches, that of the "Ude of Aux Cayes" stands prominent.

"The great body of the town's-people appear to be in easy circumstances, and do not, I think, lounge quite so much as their brethren of Port-au-Prince. A circumstance occurred, which I noted as illustrative of the state of society. The town-adjutant (who holds the rank of captain, if I recollect aright) is, moreover, a professional cook, and generously contributes to the epicurean delights of all and any who call upon him, for a doubloon. In his former capacity he had called upon me in a gorgeous uniform of green and gold; in the latter, he was employed by my host, preparatory to his entertaining the magnates of the city; and, to my utter surprise, after he had completed his labours, I saw him marched off between a file of soldiers. I was afraid that my friend had incurred the displeasure of the general, for degrading his military profession by reverting to his original calling, and made anxious inquiries as to the cause of the phenomenon that had astonished me; but great was my amazement on being informed that the aforesaid adjutant was very prone to get drunk after such hot work as that in which he had been engaged; that the general had fixed a day or two after for entertaining his friends; and to secure the assistance of the Ude of Cayes, he had marched him in safe keeping to his house in the country, before he had any opportunity of making himself 'o'er all the ills of life victorious!' The young men of Cayes are the dandies of the republic, and better mannered than the majority of their countrymen. Many of the young women are very pretty, and graceful in their forms."

As a pendant, we present the portrait of Christophe's executioner; which is followed by an interesting sketch of the emperor's rise and fall, his residences, citadel, family, &c.

"Among the other things to which a stranger's attention is called, is a savage, ruffian-like black man (named Gattie), who labours as a porter. He walks about bare-footed, dressed in a linen shirt and trousers, with a large beard, and his eyes fixed on the ground. This fellow was Christophe's chief executioner, of whom it is told that, when directed to perform the duties of his office, he invariably waited on the relatives of his victim and demanded a fee, in proportion to which he inflicted more or less torture on the unhappy sufferer. He had attained from practice such an unenviable dexterity in decapitation, that for a proper remuneration he could with his sabre remove the head at one stroke, and by the instant prostration of the trunk, avoid staining the collar with blood. At least such is the tale told, when, shuddering at his ill-omened countenance, he is pointed out by those who remember him in all his glory and iniquity. I repeatedly saw him, but always alone. Yet I was told that he earned a decent livelihood as a porter among the foreigners. It is a matter of surprise that he should still live in the scene of his atrocities, in the midst of numberless individuals who have been by his hand bereft of some of their nearest and most valued ties. It speaks well for the people."

We have seen it publicly stated, that the island was altogether destitute of the precious metals; but the subsequent statements, which concern the Spanish portion of Haiti, afford a very different view of its mineral riches.

"The two days that I spent at this place (St. Jago) were devoted to complete my stock of local knowledge; and, among other points,

I was curious to learn the causes of the failure of the Mining Association. Two phials that contained at least three ounces each, filled with gold dust, in the form called by the Spaniards 'pepitas,' gathered by hand from the sands of the Yagui, were exhibited to me. One of the grains was as large as the end of my little finger. There can thus be no doubt that gold does exist, though it does not appear that it is in the form of ore."

Again: "Cotuy was never a place of much importance, though it was founded very early (in 1505); but in its neighbourhood there are said to be mines which were worked so lately as 1747, having been previously abandoned from a dearth of labourers. The latter workings were directed by the father of Valverde, the historian of Santo Domingo. The principal mine, in the mountain called Maymon, is of copper, which contains eight per cent of gold. Lapis lazuli has been found in the same mine; and not far distant, it is reported that emeralds have occurred. Iron, in a very pure state, also abounds in the neighbourhood. Cotuy is also near to the gold mines of Cibao, the highest mountain range in Haiti; in which Spanish cupidity is said to have entombed thousands of Indians. Although now wholly unproductive, their reputation of richness is almost unbounded. Not only are the mines reported to abound in this precious metal, but the sand washed down by the mountain streams is reported to be charged with it; and out of their produce as much as two hundred and forty thousand crowns of gold have been struck off in one year in the mint of Concepcion de la Vega. A great quantity, besides what was brought to the mint, was supposed to have been secreted to avoid payment of the king's dues."

We shall now leave the reader to determine, by a perusal of the volumes themselves, how far they merit the claim which we have put in for them on the score of their intrinsic value, no less than of their spirited portraiture of a community whose appearance forms so striking a novelty in the records of civilised life.

Pompeiana; or, Observations on the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. By Sir William Gell, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. New Series, Part I. London, 1830. Jennings and Chaplin.

THE merits of Sir William Gell's former publication on this interesting subject are well known to the artist and the antiquary. The present "is intended, not only to supply the omissions of the former work, but to describe those more recent discoveries which are by no means inferior in interest or singularity."

"Among these," observes the author, in his preface—"the excavation of the Chalcidicum, which took place soon after the publication of the former work, laid open the only example of that species of edifice which has existed in modern times. Not long afterwards, the great area of the Pantheon was discovered, and the whole circuit of the Forum was perfectly cleared. The excavations being continued, a wide street occurred, beginning at the arch adjoining the back wall of the temple of Jupiter in the Forum, and ending in a second triumphal arch, near which were found the bronze fragments of the equestrian statue it had once supported. On the right was discovered a temple of Fortune, doubly interesting, because founded by the illustrious family of the Tullii; and about the centre of the left side of the same street an entrance was opened into an area, which proved to belong to the public

baths, or *thermae*, of the city. Some of the apartments of this edifice yet remained covered by stone arches, which, having resisted the pressure of the cinders and accumulated earth, retained, in all their original freshness of colour, those beautiful ornaments and fretted ceilings, of which so few have resisted the lapse of eighteen centuries. The discovery of the baths is perhaps of greater consequence than may at first appear; for, notwithstanding the enormous ruins of the Roman *Thermae*, their component parts seem to have been little understood, and even variously named, by the authors who have undertaken their elucidation. At Pompeii, on the contrary, the absence of xystus, theatre, palestra, and an infinite number of other intricate divisions which render the *Thermae* of the great capital so complicated and unintelligible, leaves a satisfactory and defined idea of the use and meaning of every other portion of the fabric. Previously to the discovery of the baths, the whole of a narrow alley behind the Chalcidicum had been cleared, and a passage opened to the street running between the Forum and the *Thermae*. From that alley a still smaller avenue ran between the Chalcidicum and the building which is known on the spot by the name of the Pantheon; thus adding to the former map of Pompeii an entire square or island of public edifices and habitations, and forming, in itself, no mean acquisition to the antiquary. This excavation was also remarkable for the discovery of an ancient well of considerable depth, and still retaining fifteen feet of water, which, from its situation, might possibly have been there before the destruction of the city. These various objects, with the house, named that of the Tragic Poet, situated opposite to the northern side of the *Thermae*, cover a plot of ground advancing nearer to the centre of Pompeii than any which had formerly been cleared, and, in consequence of a greater depth of superincumbent soil, they have generally been found in a better state of preservation. They form, altogether, the connexion of two portions of the plan of the city, which were scarcely united by the unfinished excavation of the Forum at the period of the former publication. The house of the Tragic Poet has exhibited superior specimens of painting, while the subject of ancient art itself is exciting more of the public attention, and meeting with merited though tardy admiration, through the zeal and industry of M. Ternite, who is engraving at Berlin a superb collection of the pictures of Herculaneum and Pompeii, under the auspices of the King of Prussia."

Sir William complains of the great and increasing difficulty of obtaining permission to draw and measure the newly discovered antiquities; and states, that an astonishing number of interesting objects are destroyed by the action of the weather, before an opportunity is afforded of making drawings of them. To the researches of foreigners especially, great obstacles appear to have been hitherto thrown in the way by the acting superintendent of the excavations; but that office having lately been conferred on a more worthy person, antiquaries may hope for the abolition of exclusion. The writer remarks, that "excepting the outlines of a few of the paintings which have been published in the *Museo Borbonico*, nearly the whole of the objects detailed in this work might have passed away without representation or record, had not the author been on the spot, and thus been enabled to avail himself of every favourable moment for acquiring the necessary materials."

"It may not be quite uninteresting," says Sir William, "to notice the progress of the excavations, which, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject to the contrary, seem to have been as well conducted, and as steadily pursued, as times and circumstances have permitted. Since the return of the legitimate sovereign, more than half of the Forum has been cleared; the Senaculum or Temple of Jupiter, the Chalcidicum, the Temple of Mercury, the Pantheon, the Temple of Venus, that of Fortune, the Therma, and innumerable private houses have been disinterred; and though it be true that more labourers might have been employed, it is not less so that the work ought not to proceed till the objects already explored are roofed and fortified against the weather. At present, considerable expense attends the excavation, on account of the greater depth of soil which occurs toward the centre of the city. The preservation of the vaults of the Therma has been a work of no trifling importance; and both time and skill are necessary in the application of the means best calculated to hand down to posterity whatever can be saved of these crumbling relics of antiquity."

It appears that "not a day passes without the discovery of something of greater or less importance; while the previous acquisition of at least twenty great statues of marble and four of bronze, not to mention a countless multitude of smaller figures and precious objects, promises an ample harvest in future. It is certainly surprising that so few skeletons have yet been found in Pompeii; but by estimating the number, 160, already discovered at about an eighth of the whole, according to the proportion which the city already laid open bears to the area enclosed by the walls and supposed suburbs, we shall find that nearly 1,300 of the unfortunate inhabitants were destroyed by the fatal eruption; a computation by no means insignificant to the population of a city scarcely two miles in circuit, and of which so considerable a portion was occupied by public buildings."

The work is exceedingly well got up, and some of the plates are very beautiful. Besides an elegant title-page and several vignettes, there are—"the Wall of the Pantheon," splendidly coloured; "Poets reading," a fine and classical outline; "Frigidarium;" and "Part of the Street of the Mercuries and the adjacent Houses."

Sketches from Nature. By John M'Diarmid. 12mo. pp. 388. Edinburgh, 1830, Oliver and Boyd: London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A NUMBER, the majority, of these pleasant sketches, if our memory does not mislead us, have already run the gauntlet of the press, and rendered the talent of their writer familiar to the public. He is indeed one of the best story-tellers we know; his embellishments always clever, and his general manner extremely taking. In the volume before us, between thirty and forty papers are devoted chiefly to curious illustrations of natural history; but there are some of a different class, and we select one of the latter, as likely to interest our readers, while it very well illustrates Mr. M'Diarmid's excellent miscellany.

The real History of Jeanie Deans.

"It is no longer doubted or denied, that Helen Walker, of the parish of Irongray, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, was the prototype of the heroine who, under the fictitious name of Jeanie Deans, figures so conspicuously in the

'Heart of Mid-Lothian.' Her history, however humble, was, in some respects, eventful, and when stripped of all adventitious ornament, may be given very briefly, though few readers require to be informed that it has been expanded into an interesting and somewhat bulky novel, by the fertile genius of Sir Walter Scott. From whence her parents came is not known, but it is generally believed that they were what are called 'incomers' into the parish of Irongray, and were in no way connected with the Walkers of Clouden, a race alike distinguished for respectability and longevity, and who have flourished time out of mind upon the fertile and pleasant banks of the Cairn. Her father appears to have been a labouring man; and at his death, his widow, who was then well stricken in years, became dependent for support on the industry of her daughters, Nelly and Tibby Walker. But this the former was far from viewing in the light of a hardship—she who was so rich in sisterly, could not be deficient in filial affection—and I have been informed by Elizabeth Grierson, housekeeper to Mr. Stott, optician, Dumfries, who, when a 'lassie,' knew Helen well, that though sometimes constrained to dine on dry bread and water, rather than pinch her poor old mother, she consoled herself with the idea that a blessing flowed from her virtuous abstinence, and that 'she was as clear in the complexion, and looked as like her meat and work, as the best of them.' The respectable female just named, who has herself passed the boundary line of three-score-and-ten, resided in her youth at a place called Dalwhairn, in Irongray, where her father cultivated a small farm. Helen Walker at this time,—that is, at least 'sixty years since,'—was much, as the phrase goes, about her father's house; nursed her mother during her confinement, and even acted as the leading gossip at all the christenings; was respected as a conscientious auxiliary in harvest, and uniformly invited to share the good things of rural life, when the *mart* happened to be killed, or a *melder* of corn was brought from the mill. Her conversational powers were of a high order, considering her humble situation in life; her language most correct, ornate, and pointed; her deportment sedate and dignified in the extreme. Many of the neighbours regarded her as 'a little *pensy* body'—that is, conceited or proud; but at the same time they bore willing testimony to her exemplary conduct and unwearied attendance on the duties of religion. Wet or dry, she appeared regularly at the parish church, and even when at home delighted in searching the Scriptures daily. On a small round table the 'big ha' Bible' usually lay open, and though 'household affairs would often call her hence,' it was observed by her visitors that when she lacked leisure to read continuously, she sometimes glanced at a single verse, and then appeared to ponder the subject deeply. A thunder-storm, which appals most females, had on her quite an opposite effect. While the elemental war continued, it was her custom to repair to the door of her cottage, the knitting-gear in hand, and well-coned Bible open before her; and when questioned on the subject by her wondering neighbours, she replied, 'That she was not afraid of thunder; and that the Almighty, if such were his divine pleasure, could smite in the city, as well as in the field.' When out-door labour could not be procured, she supported herself by footing stockings—an operation which bears the same relation to the hosier's craft that the cobbler's does to the shoemaker's. It has been reported, too, that she sometimes taught children to read; but as no one about Clouden remembers

this fact, I am inclined to regard it as somewhat apocryphal. Helen, though a woman of small stature, had been rather well-favoured in her youth. On one occasion she told Elizabeth Grierson that she should not do as she had done, but 'winnow the corn when the wind blew in the barn-door.' By this she meant, that she should not hold her head too high, by rejecting the offer of a husband when it came in her way; and when joked on the subject of matrimony herself, she confessed, though reluctantly, that she once had a sweet-heart—a youth she esteemed, and by whom she imagined she was respected in turn; that her lover, at a fair time, overtook her on horseback, and that when she asked if he would take her up, answered gaily, 'That I will, Helen, if ye can ride an inch behind the tail.' The levity of this answer offended her greatly, and from that moment she cast the recreant from her heart, and never, as she confessed, loved again. I regret that I am unable to fix the exact date of the principal incident in Helen Walker's life. I believe, however, that it occurred a few years previous to the more lenient law *anent* child murder, which was passed in 1736. At this time her sister Tibby, who was considerably younger, and a comely girl, resided in the same cottage; and it is not improbable that their father, a worthy man, was also alive. Isabella was courted by a youth of the name of Waugh, who had the character of being rather wild, fell a victim to his snares, and became *enescinte*, though she obstinately denied the fact to the last. The neighbours, however, suspected that a child had been born, and repeatedly urged her to confess her fault. But she was deaf to their entreaties, and denied all knowledge of a dead infant, which was found shortly after in the Cairn, or Clouden. The circumstance was soon bruited abroad, and by the directions of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of Irongray, the suspected person, and *corpus delicti*, were carried before the authorities for examination. The unnatural mother was committed to prison, and confined in what was called the 'thief's hole,' in the old jail of Dumfries—a grated room on the ground floor, whither her seducer sometimes repaired and conversed with her through the grating. When the day of trial arrived, Helen was told that 'a single word of her mouth would save her sister, and that she would have time to repent afterwards;' but, trying as was the ordeal, harassing the alternative, nothing could shake her noble fortitude, her enduring and virtuous resolution. Sleep for nights fled from her pillow; most fervently she prayed for help and succour in the time of need; often she wept till the tears refused to flow, and her heart seemed too large for her body; but still, no arguments, however subtle—no entreaties, however agonising—could induce her to offend her Maker by swerving from the truth. Her sister was tried, condemned, and sentenced to be executed at the termination of the usual period of six weeks. The result is well known, and is truly as well as powerfully set forth in the novel. Immediately after the conviction, Helen Walker borrowed a sum of money, procured one or more letters of recommendation, and without any other guide than the public road, began to wend her way to the city of London—a journey which was then considered more formidable than a voyage to America is in our day. Over her best attire she threw a plaid and hood, walked barefooted the whole way, and completed the distance in fourteen days. Though her feet were 'sorely blistered,' her whole frame exhausted, and her

spirits sadly jaded, she found it impossible to rest until she had inquired her way to the residence of John, Duke of Argyll. As she arrived at the door, his grace was just about to step into his carriage; and as the moment was too critical to be lost, the heroic pilgrim presented her petition, fell upon her knees, and urged its prayer with a degree of earnestness and natural eloquence that more than realised the well-known saying of 'snatching a grace beyond the reach of art.' Here, again, the result is well known; a pardon was procured and despatched to Scotland; and the pilgrim, after her purse had been replenished, returned home, gladdened and supported by the consoling thought that she had done her duty without violating her conscience. Touching this great chapter in her history, she was always remarkably shy and reserved; but there is one person still alive who has heard her say, that it was through 'the Almighty's strength' that she was enabled to meet the duke at the most critical moment—a moment which, if lost, never might have been recalled in time to save her sister's life. Tibby Walker, from the stain cast on her good name, retired to England, and afterwards became united to the man that had wronged her, and with whom, as is believed, she lived happily for the greater part of half a century. Her sister resumed her quiet rural employments, and, after a life of unsullied integrity, died in November or December 1791, at the age of nearly fourscore. My respectable friend, Mr. Walker, found her residing as a cottier on the farm of Clouden, when he entered to it, upwards of forty years ago, was exceedingly kind to her when she became frail, and even laid her head in the grave. Up to the period of her last illness, she corresponded regularly with her sister, and received every year from her a cheese and 'pepper-sake,' portions of which she took great pleasure in presenting to her friends and neighbours. The exact spot in which she was interred was lately pointed out in Irongray churchyard, a romantic cemetery on the banks of the Cairn; and though, as a country-woman said, there was nothing to distinguish it 'but a stane ta'en aff the dyke,' the public will be well pleased to hear that Sir Walter Scott intends to erect a suitable monument to her memory. Though subscriptions were tendered, he politely declined all aid, and has already, I believe, employed Mr. Burn, architect, to design a monument, which, in connexion with the novel, will transmit her fame to a distant posterity, and in all probability render the spot so classical that it will be visited by thousands on thousands in after generations. The above narrative, though exceedingly hurried, is perfectly accurate in point of fact; and I have only farther to add, that the story of Helen Walker, *alias* Jeanie Deans, first became known to Sir Walter Scott through the attention of the late Mrs. Commissary Goldie, as will be seen when he issues the new edition of the *Heart of Mid-Lothian*."

As a concluding remark, we may say, that our worthy contemporary has now, as before, produced a work of a very delightful character, and one which must fix the attention of old and young, while it improves and amuses either age.

The History and Antiquities of the Chapel at Luton Park, a Seat of the most Honourable the Marquess of Bute. By H. Shaw. Folio. Carpenter and Son. London, 1830.

THE day is past in which collections of illustrated designs for Gothic Villas, &c. &c., illustrated by tawdry prints in aquatint, would

meet with any public encouragement; but the day has been, of which many deplorable proofs remain on record. A new light has, however, now dawned upon us; and the architect of the present time, to obtain any notice from his contemporaries, must prove that he has studied—ay, and diligently studied—those interesting remains which, in spite of the revolutions of time and fashion, are still remaining to us. The best works that have lately issued from the press generally contain practical forms and accurate details of early buildings—not mere picturesque views, as heretofore; and correctness of design and execution, in our recent structures, have followed in a proportionate ratio.

Mr. Shaw, in the work now before us, has selected one of the most curious and florid specimens of the date of Henry VIII.; and his delightful plates are evidence of the great care he has taken to give all its varying richness with the most perfect fidelity. Its leading characteristics are fully explained in Dr. Ingram's account of the chapel, which we annex: "The whole of the interior presents a rich display of panel-work, beautifully carved in oak, and ornamented by an assemblage of elegant cornices, embattlements, niches, canopies, crockets, and finials; having the usual accompaniments of stalls, seats, and misereres, as in the choirs of our cathedrals, with a splendid pulpit and desk of tabernacle-work, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, which is carried, by several gradually diminishing stages, to the height of more than eighteen feet from the floor. At the upper end is an altar-screen, consisting of two tiers of solid arch-work, divided by a bold fascia, charged with oak leaves, vine leaves, roses, lilies, and thistles; each containing ten niches, with perks for the reception of statues, and having their recesses finished with the most florid and fanciful tracery, of which a similar example will not easily be found in this country." Mr. Shaw's illustrations consist of twenty plates, and a vignette executed on copper, with a delicacy and aerial effect that is perfectly beautiful, and place his name in a very elevated rank as an architectural draughtsman and engraver.

Some difficulty appears to exist in ascertaining with certainty the history of this extraordinary wood-work; but Dr. Ingram, who seems to have examined all the varying testimonies with his usual acumen, suggests—and there appears great probability of the fact—that it had originally belonged to the chapel of the gild or fraternity of the Holy and Undivided Trinity and the most Blessed Virgin Mary, within the parish church of Luton. "The register of this gild or fraternity has lately been discovered, from the contents of which it appears to have been one of the most wealthy and splendid in the kingdom. It exhibits an annual catalogue of the masters, wardens, brethren and sisters, bachelors and maidens, in richly illuminated calligraphy, with the names of the kings and queens of England, bishops, abbots, priors, and other persons of consequence, who were enrolled amongst its members, or noticed as founders, patrons, and benefactors. The period which it embraces, from the fifteenth of Edward IV. (1475) to the last year of Henry VIII. (1546), as well as the general character of the ornaments, exactly harmonises with the style of embellishment observable in the Luton Chapel; and from the opulence of the society, as well as the patronage which it enjoyed, there is every reason to infer that it was capable of producing whatever was magnificent in design

and elaborate in execution." The fraternity was dissolved by statute during the reign of King Edward VI., and the oak-work subsequently transferred to its present situation by Sir Robert Napier. A copy of the original deed or instrument of consecration of the chapel is subjoined, by the kind permission of the Marquess of Bute, to whom the work is very appropriately dedicated.

The Family Classical Library; or, English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics, with highly finished Engravings of the Authors. No. IV. *Xenophon. Vol. II. The Cyropædia.* Translated by the Hon. M. C. A. Cooper. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

THIS work, of which we predicted well from the beginning, has already advanced far enough to justify our very favourable prediction. The volumes now before the public contain the *Orations of Demosthenes*, by Leland; *Salust's Conspiracy of Catiline*, and the *Jugurthine War*, by Rose; and *Xenophon's Anabasis*, or *March of the Ten Thousand*, by Spelman; besides the author mentioned above,—the whole furnished with all the necessary apparatus for clearing the difficulties of the text, biographies, introductions to the several parts of the volumes, and notes of manners, antiquities, and history. There can be no conceivable doubt of the value of such a publication: unless our forefathers have been in error for the last five hundred years, a knowledge of what has been contained in the great writers of antiquity is essential to the formation of an intelligent mind. That men may live without the knowledge of Homer or Virgil, Thucydides or Cicero, is not the matter in dispute; but that, in every civilised land of Europe, itself the great centre of civilisation, the tone of manners, the refinement of taste, and the vigour of public inquiry, nay, more, the manly energy of public freedom, have been born with the birth, and grown with the growth of classical literature, is among those opinions that have long since amounted to maxims with all the more elevated and generous portion of mankind. The universal opinion could not be more strongly proved, than by the fact of giving up to the acquisition of the languages of those works, almost the whole period of those invaluable years, when the mind is most plastic—the sensibility most vivid; and when must be laid the foundation of every quality that makes the difference between man as an encumbrance of the earth, or as the light and honour of his species. It is palpable, that this extraordinary study was not for any object of direct necessity. The languages had passed away from human use; the knowledge was, in none of the usual senses of the word, convertible to human advantage. What Demosthenes uttered when he

"Wielded at will the fierce democracy,
Shook th' arsenal, and fulminated over Greece;" or what Plato poured forth, bright, pure, and lofty, as a stream from the summit of one of his native hills, was neither food, nor raiment, nor fire, to any man of the millions, who in every age of revived Europe, have stood, like aspirants, worshipping and awaiting the impulse of those splendid oracles of truth and virtue. The homage was paid from the conviction, that to the illustrious minds of the dead, the living must come for the gift of power like their own; that as the human understanding is a blank, it was only by inscribing it with the character of ancient genius, that it was to be made capable in its turn of transmitting

wisdom to the future; or that, like the phosphoric stone, they must imbibe their light from the sunbeams alone, if they could hope to shine in their own twilight age.

But it is evident, that if this admirable result were fully worth the labour by which it was attained, still, the less unnecessary labour employed upon it the better. Human life has enough to do, without the burden of gratuitous toil; and if the knowledge contained in the treasures of the classics could be obtained without the waste of time and power employed of old to dig the literary mine, it would be so much gained for the general intellectual service of society. This is undoubtedly effected by translations, in a considerable degree even for the scholar. Of course, if his object be to feel the genius and skill of the classic in the highest degree, the original alone must be his primary study. The purity of the stream is to be tasted in perfection only at its fount. But even to the scholar, an able translation renders a service which he will be the last to deny. It gives him the matured judgment of a scholar, perhaps of many, generally his own superiors, in place of the crude conjectures of his solitary perusal; and it supplies at one view those notes and illustrations which every student knows to be, at once, among the most valuable helps, and the most difficult to supply.

To the unlearned in the ancient languages, translation is, obviously, the single resource, the only entrance into that "garden of the Hesperides," whose fruits are more excellent than if they were of gold and diamonds. To one half of the human race, and that portion too possessing the most powerful influence on our earlier years, and sometimes exerting the noblest influence on our more mature career—to woman, the classics are a sealed book, refusing, like the volumes of the old necromancers, to open one of their mysterious leaves, until the master of the spell pronounced the charm, and then flowed forth the words of power.

We look upon it as among the happiest characteristics of this age, that its invention is so extensively occupied in bringing within the bounds of literature the great outlying regions of society; in reclaiming by a vigorous effort of cultivation the wastes and wildernesses that negligence has suffered to usurp so large a portion of the intellectual soil; in refusing to believe that any province of the solid system has been consigned to a providential barrenness, and in determining not to despair of the human capacity of happiness and knowledge, in what remoteness from both man may be found. The attempt will probably be often made on false principles; there may even be instances in which "tares will be sown with the wheat," and the intention be directly mingled with purposes of future public evil: but those instances can be but few; the harvest of good will have a redundancy and a richness that will grow over the mischievous seed; and the result will be, as of every benevolent and sincere labour of man, a hallowed repayment in national peace and virtue.

It is on these principles that we would encourage the widest extension of works like the present, giving us the moral wisdom of the mind in some of its most illustrious forms. The mere man of science may follow good or evil, with scarcely a higher restraint than the natural influence exerted over the passions by a vigorous intellect; the dull mathematician may look upon the laws of his country with a malignant and hostile eye; the keen metaphysician may see nothing in the patriotism or

politic honour, but a game for his selfishness or his ambition;—but no man can sit beside the monuments of ancient valour and virtue without feeling something of the holiness of the ground; no man can read the inscriptions even on the wasted and fallen tombs of Greek and Roman glory, without some thirst of noble envy at the fate of the mighty dead; none can follow, even in fancy, their splendid career, without honouring the magnificent qualities of head and heart that raised them above their species, and feeling himself, like one who has stood in the presence of superior natures, in some degree purified and exalted by the vision.

A well-written preface tells us that due selection has been made in the subjects of the translations; a principal point being, that the work should be adapted for the library of both sexes: thus the chief portion of the work will be given up to the orators, historians, and poets, of which the present volumes give a most satisfactory specimen, in every sense of the word.

Having said so much on general merits, we abstain from particularising the several works, and content ourselves with congratulating alike the projectors and the public on the progress of this series, being perfectly secure of its value as a source of attractive and important knowledge to society; to the student who desires to extend and reinforce his classical acquirements; and to the man of learning who desires to revive his early recollections.

No. V. *Herodotus*, from Beloe's translation, has appeared since the above was written. We cannot entirely approve of the choice of this version: see our remarks a few weeks ago on Taylor's edition of the same classic.

An Official Kalendar, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 864 (double columns). London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the improvements of late years in almanacs, directories, pocket-books, guides, &c., it must have been felt by every one having occasion for particular references connected with public business and public men, at home or abroad, that there was still some ample and well-arranged work of this description to be desired. Such a performance we consider the present to be; and having examined it sufficiently to detect errors if they were common, we are bound to say of it that it is compiled with much care, and consequently contains a very small proportion of slight inaccuracies. In alphabetical order, there are lists of public institutions of every kind, of national establishments, of army and navy, of parliament, of foreign courts, and, in fine, of most matters for which it can be necessary to consult a publication of the kind. We therefore cordially recommend the *Official Kalendar*: if possible, an index of the names mentioned, with a reference to the pages where, would add value to future editions.

The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck; a Romance. By the Author of "Frankenstein." 3 vols. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

FULL of strange incident and mysterious interest, *Perkin Warbeck*, either as the last of the Plantagenet's ill-fated race, or else as the most picturesque of impostors, led a life admirably adapted for the novelist; and Mrs. Shelley, taking up the belief that he really was Duke of York, flings over her subject all the attraction belonging to the innocent and unfortunate. The story is so ill calculated for extract, that we must content ourselves by commending the good use our fair author has

made of her *matériel*, which she has invested with the grace and excitement of her own poetical imagination. The character of Monia is a conception as original as it is exquisite.

Juridical Letters; addressed to the Right Hon. R. Peel, in reference to the Present Crisis of Law Reform. Letter I. By EUNOMUS. 8vo. pp. 34. London, 1830. J. and W. T. Clarke.

THIS is the first of an intended series of letters to an individual whose labours towards improving the administration of the law in England are prominent objects of public attention. The writer's professed design is to controvert the opinions of the Benthamite school on the one hand, and on the other to rebut the arguments of its ultra-antagonists, who have pronounced any attempt to reform the existing system to be "an innocent foolery, or a mischievous innovation." He evidently brings to the consideration of this momentous subject a mind replete with every needful information, and imbued with a just sense of the causes which have produced the failure of the Prussian, Napoleon, Netherlands, and other continental codes. The position he has taken is, in our opinion, every way befitting the character of a real friend to the institutions of his native land;—of one neither blind to their imperfections, nor insensible of their general value.

The second of *Eunomus's Letters*, which has this moment been put into our hands, appears every way worthy of his first.

The Practical Planter; containing Directions for the planting of Waste Land, and management of Wood: with a new Method of rearing the Oak. By Thomas CRUICKSHANK, Forester at Careston. 8vo. pp. 448. Edinburgh, 1830, Blackwood: London, Cadell.

IN these days, when every branch of useful or ornamental culture becomes a science, and is pursued and studied by active minds, we cannot be surprised that such a subject as is here discussed should have obtained its share of attention. Its better knowledge Mr. Cruickshank's work is well calculated to increase; and we can safely say he has produced a mass of information which ought to be familiar to every particular improver of land, and to every one zealous for the more extended cultivation of our national resources. The chief novelty in the plan for rearing oaks is, previously to plant Scots firs or larches, to act as *nurses* to the young trees. There are many interesting anecdotes, as well as much valuable intelligence, in this truly *Practical Planter*.

The True Plan of a Living Temple; or, Man considered in his proper Relation to the ordinary Occupations and Pursuits of Life. By the Author of the "Morning and Evening Sacrifice," &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1830, Oliver and Boyd: London, Simpkin and Marshall.

THE author has acquired much popularity on religious subjects, which these volumes are well calculated to increase. They possess a good deal of enthusiasm, together with rational piety; and are eminently deserving of praise for their effort at dispersing those gloomy views which are entertained by certain sects, and which would convert this fair natural world into a dungeon fit only for hypocrites and ascetics. The notes and illustrations, which occupy nearly all the third volume, are particularly interesting.

The New Bath Guide; or, Memoirs of the B-n-r-d Family, in a Series of Poetical Epistles. By Christopher Anstey, Esq. A new edition. By John Britton, Esq. pp. 176. London, 1830. Hurst, Chance, and Co.

A BIOGRAPHICAL and topographical Preface, with notes and anecdotes by Mr. Britton, enrich this new edition of a once extremely popular production; and one which its wit, humour, and knowledge of life, are likely to continue in its popularity, long after the fashions and ton of Bath have passed away. Mr. Britton's Introductory Essay is very good-humoured; and, among other critical points, shews that Anstey could not have borrowed any of his plan from Humphry Clinker's, which was published six or seven years after the *Bath Guide*. The volume is got up with great neatness, and must be very acceptable to the public.

The Burial of the Righteous. A Sermon on the occasion of the Death of the Rev. W. Roby. Preached at the Providence Chapel, Rochdale, January 31, 1830. By John Ely. London, 1830. Holdsworth and Ball.

WE seldom notice single sermons; but, as referring to the brother of the author of the *Popular Traditions of Lancashire*, as a tribute to a man much esteemed by the church to which he belonged, and as the production of a writer of respect in this denomination of Christians, we think it merits a mention, as one of the most amiable specimens of the doctrines of the Independents: for death seems, if not to abate their strictness, at least to soften their gloom.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 1, 1830.

A NEW opera, in three acts, entitled *Danilowa*, has been represented at the theatre of the Opéra Comique. The story is founded on an incident of real life that took place in Russia during the reign of Catherine II. The arrangers, with true poetic license, have so amplified and embellished the original anecdote, that in its present costume it can scarcely be recognised. The following, however, is the "simple story;" for the operatic compound I do not take upon me to analyse. Danilowa, possessed of a handsome person and the ripened charms of blushing sixteen, was a dancer at the Institut des Arts—an academy under the direction of the grand chamberlain of Russia, and at which the pupils are all lodged and supported at the expense of the crown. Even females not natives of Russia are frequently educated at this establishment, which, however, they are not at liberty to quit till after the expiration of a certain term. At the period during which the scene of the opera is laid, two *maîtres de ballets* were attached to the institution, M. Didelot and M. Duport. The latter, having arranged a ballet in which Danilowa was prevented from appearing by indisposition, imagined that his colleague, envious of his fame, had induced the fair votary of Terpsichore to withhold her talents on the occasion. A complaint was a cordially preferred before the grand chamberlain, who ordered a physician to inquire into the merits of the case. The Esculapius, one of those considerate *savans* who imagine that nothing short of death should prove an excuse for the momentary postponement of a public performer's engagement, decided, in his wisdom, that Danilowa was well enough to dance. In obedience to this absurd and cruel mandate, she made her appearance on the

stage, was attacked with a violent fever in the course of the night, and the next morning was a corse. A public outcry was raised against the grand chamberlain, who, aided by certain golden arguments, endeavoured to silence the murmurs of Danilowa's sole surviving parent. The hapless mother, however, refused to barter for gold the last consolation of the wretched—the privilege to mourn. Such are the feeble data which serve, though with sundry alterations, as the groundwork of the new opera. For the catastrophe of a death, that of a marriage, the *dénoûment obligé* of every modern opera, has been substituted. Thus, of two evils the adapters have wisely chosen the least.

Among other green-room chat-chat in Paris, it is whispered, as a profound secret known only to a few hundred intimate friends, that M. Dumas is on the point of undertaking a journey to St. Petersburg, with the view of collecting materials for a drama on the subject of Peter the Great. *Il ira loin, ce M. Dumas*, as a Parisian wag lately observed.

A new theatre is about to be erected on the site of the ancient Ambigu Comique;—another temple of Satan, as Maw-worm might say, in addition to those already open for the seduction of the stray sheep that wander near the purlieus of the Boulevard du Temple. Alas for the sinful doings of this metropolis!

One of the most celebrated ex-actors of Francini's circus, the Arabian horse Aboukir, was lately sold in the public market of Valenciennes, at the ignoble price of 260 francs—about ten pounds eight shillings, good and lawful coin of the British realm. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Marschner's opera of the *Vampyre*, though an imitation of Weber's manner, has been favourably received at Prague. The overture, it is said, bears some resemblance to that of Freyschutz, and the introduction strongly reminded the audience of Spohr's *Faust*. The *Vampyre* has been succeeded by two unsuccessful compositions of Skraup, *les Amazones*, and *l'Ombra Notturna*. At Leipzig, another opera of Marschner, *le Templier de la Juive*, has met with decided success, if an overflowing audience at each representation may be reckoned a test of success. An opera entitled *le Prince Lieschen*, by an unknown composer, has not found equal favour in the eyes of the public.

The new opera, *der Bergmönch* (the monk of the mountain), which had been some time announced at Dresden, has made a hit. The musical composer, M. Wolfram, was gratified by a summons to appear on the scene of his triumph.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.*

BEFORE we enter upon any report of the proceedings of a late assembly, it will be necessary to premise that, in the year 1824, government resolved to institute a trigonometrical survey of Ireland, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Colby, analogous to those surveys which had been previously carried on and completed both in England and Scotland. Col. Colby determined to make the survey as scientific and accurate as the economical plan of government would admit. That no time might be lost, the triangulation was carried across the Channel from Scotland to the Dynes mountain, near Belfast, which was the first station taken up in that island, and after-

* It is neither indifference to the meritorious inventions of Le Roy, Heurteoup, and their predecessors, nor to the able and satisfactory manner in which they were handled by Mr. Burnett—but the peculiar nature of the subject itself, that obliges us to omit a notice of the discourse, which enters much into medical details.

wards pursued from the north of Ireland to the south. During the progress of these operations, Col. Colby resolved to measure a new base in Ireland, independent of the bases before measured in England and Scotland, and also to use such means and precautions as should ensure the utmost possible accuracy which human ingenuity could devise. The great difficulty in this part of the investigation consists in the construction of a standard measure, which, whilst it may be capable of application over eight or ten miles of ground, shall be liable to no change in its dimensions by the influence of the force required to move it, and other circumstances attending its use, and above all by change of temperature. To obtain such a measure, Col. Colby conceived the design of constructing the measure of different metals, in such a manner that their expansion and contraction should always compensate each other, and so give an invariable standard of length. The construction of the apparatus was placed in the hands of Mr. Troughton, and, finally, measuring rods, perfect in their kind, were produced, and a base line 7½ inches in extent, measured in the north of Ireland by the successive application of these bars over that extent of ground.

At this meeting, Mr. Faraday undertook to give an account of these measuring bars, and of the Irish triangulation generally. Col. Colby had kindly placed his data at Mr. Faraday's disposal, for the better illustration of the discourse; and, through the kindness of Messrs. Troughton, Sims, and others, parts of a magnificent measuring apparatus, recently constructed by Messrs. Troughton and Sims for the East India Company, were placed in the lecture-room. Two of the compound compensation bars were arranged on tressels and tripods over the irregularities of the floor and benches, with all the care used in the measuring; the microscopes for observation of the points limiting the measures were in their places, as were also the standards, the bowling telescope, and other essential parts. The apparatus consists of two bars, one of brass and the other of iron; these are placed about one inch and a quarter apart, but strongly bound together at the middle by two cylinders of iron which act as rivets; they are then fixed on to a strong iron pin, which is fastened within the box intended to enclose the bars. The middle of the compound bar being thus fixed permanently, the neighbouring ends of brass and iron are also connected, but not immovably; on the contrary, a short cross-bar of iron may be considered as commencing at the brass bar, then proceeding to the iron one, beyond which it projects about two inches. This cross bar is attached firmly by axes to the ends of the brass and iron, and has no motion independent of that which is occasioned by their moving. A similar arrangement is established at the other end of the compound bar. Now, as the brass and iron expand by heat, it will be readily perceived, that this cross-bar is pushed forward, or away from the middle of the whole arrangement—that, in fact, the measure is lengthened only as the brass expands more than the iron; and the part of the cross-bar attached to the brass will be thrust forward more than the part attached to the iron; and, consequently, if at the first the cross-bar were perpendicular to the long bars, it would, when the latter were heated, become inclined to them. A little consideration will therefore shew that there is a part of the cross-bar projecting on the iron side, which is not thrust forward at all, but is stationary, notwithstanding any change which may take

place in the length of the two bars, provided their expansion is by the uniform application of heat to both at one time. This point is the one required; it is carefully sought for by the most attentive and minute observation upon the bars themselves, whilst they are subject to change of temperature; and as a similar point exists, and is found at the opposite extremity of the arrangement, they are both marked by a minute dot upon a silver stud, and constitute the extremes of a measure invariable for regular changes of temperature. The compound bars are put into a box, supported upon the two invariable parts by rattlins, and surrounded within by woollen cloth; but even under these circumstances the precautions were found not quite sufficient, and an experimental correction had to be applied for the difference of radiating power between brass and iron, and also for their difference in capacity. This was effected by giving such surfaces to the two bars as should enable them to heat and cool exactly in the same ratio: the points marked on the silver studs then became invariable. These bars are ten feet long, and the double microscopes by which the dots upon two consecutive bars are observed, are six inches apart, and are also constructed upon the compensation principle, so as to be invariables. The application of the bars, and the measurement of the base, was intrusted to Captain Pringle, and Lieutenants Henderson, Drummond, Murphy, and Mould. It was executed in the years 1828-9, on the eastern shore of Loch Foyle; the part measured was about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches more were added by triangulation. It is concluded that the error cannot extend to above $\frac{1}{16}$ inches in the whole distance; and in proof of the general accuracy, the results obtained by a double measurement in one part of the base may be mentioned. A tide river intersects the plain on the shore of the Loch, and the measured line had to cross it at a part where the width was 460 feet. Piles were driven into the river, and all other arrangements made to secure accurate results; yet, as the observers had to work in water sometimes breast-high, and were liable to other inconveniences, the measurement was repeated, that any error (if such existed) might be discovered. The whole difference in the two measurements, made entirely independent of each other, was $\frac{1}{16}$ part of an inch in the 460 feet.

Mr. Faraday then went into a brief account of some circumstances connected with the triangulation of Ireland generally, and gave many interesting particulars relating to it; but as we are led to expect from what he stated, that the subject will be resumed at a future meeting, we shall reserve further observations on this very interesting and scientific process until it is again brought forward.

We noticed in the library an exceedingly beautiful, and at the same time simple, dead-beat escapement for clocks, quite new, and the invention, we were informed, of Mr. Chancellor.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

DR. TURNER in the chair.—The Registrar read a paper, communicated by Dr. Burne, on a peculiar disorder of the throat, which consists in a severe attack of inflammation confined to the epiglottis. The peculiarities of this disorder are, 1st, an extreme difficulty of deglutition, not accounted for by the condition of the throat as seen by an ordinary inspection; 2d, the undisturbed performance of respiration; 3d, the situation of the pain, which occurs in a lower and more anterior part of

the throat than in common attacks of inflammation. The disorder sometimes proves fatal, chiefly through exhaustion, in consequence of the inability to swallow. It must not therefore be treated by general bleeding, or other measures calculated to reduce still farther the patient's strength.—Dr. Francis Hawkins afterwards read a paper, by Dr. Calvert, "On the chemical and medical properties of the Sand-rock Spring in the Isle of Wight." The water of this spring contains a larger proportion of iron than any other natural chalybeate water. The metal is contained in it in the state of sulphate combined with the simple sulphate of alumina. The only natural springs that can be compared with it are those of Hartfell, near Moffat, and of Horley Green, near Halifax, in this country; and those at Alais, at Vals, and at Passy, in France; and they are all much weaker chalybeates. The medical properties of the Sand-rock Spring were experienced in the case of the soldiers stationed in the dépôt at Newport, who had suffered from the Walcheren fever; and Dr. Calvert has since found it a useful remedy in numerous complaints arising from relaxation and debility.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first quiet meeting since the *exposé*, was held on Tuesday last; Mr. Knight in the chair.—Mr. Lindley read a paper on certain plants of the class Parasite. Of this curious, and in a variety of instances useful class, there are not twenty species to be found either in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, or in the Bavarian Botanic Garden, both of which are celebrated for their collections; whilst England possesses two hundred species. The paper was a clever one; still the meeting was marked by a kind of absurdity in horticulture, which must have made the judicious grieve. A stunted cherry-tree, bearing a handful of forced fruit, which, though ripe, was as sour as vinegar, had been brought all the way from Northampton per waggon: it is quite impossible to say what points in science this exhibition was meant to illustrate. Again, a bundle of asparagus lay on the table, 125 stalks of which weighed 28lbs: its disagreeable size was matter of curiosity; but not a word was said about flavour. The president, in a very candid manner, directed the attention of the meeting to the state of the garden, and other property belonging to the Society; pointed out some past faults, stated that they should not again be allowed, and courted the visits of the fellows, that they might judge for themselves. From the economical plans now adopted, and which it is understood will be prosecuted still further, the Society might, it was alleged, be considered as in a fair way of recovery.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE President in the chair.—Considerable discussion, arising out of certain statements contained in Mr. Babbage's "Decline of Science in England," took place at the meeting on Thursday, in which the President, Mr. South, Drs. Roget, Lardner, and Granville, Mr. B. Kerr, and others, took a part. It is but fair to state, to the honour of the disputants, that the debate, though warmly carried on, was not characterised by any thing of an unbecoming tone. The greatest attention was paid to the explanations of the worthy president; and the meeting adjourned, in the

utmost harmony, till next Thursday, when Mr. Babbage was requested to attend. No paper was read. Mr. D'Alton's interesting work on the History, Learning, Religion, &c. of Ireland, and Professor Quetelet's Scientific Tour through Germany, were presented.

At a recent meeting a paper entitled "On the quantities of water afforded by springs at various periods of the year," by J. W. Hemwood, Esq., F.G.S., communicated by the President, was read. The following is an epitome of it:—

It has been a matter of dispute, whether the whole of the water afforded by such springs as are but little influenced by the change of the seasons was derived from rain. With the hope of elucidating this question, the author endeavours to ascertain the comparative quantities of water yielded by the same spring at different periods; and to obtain simultaneous observations in springs rising in different strata and existing at considerable depths in the earth. For this purpose he has availed himself of the information contained in a paper by the President of the Royal Society, given in a recent No. of the *Literary Gazette*, on the performance of steam-engines in the Cornish mines. The details of these investigations occupy several tables. After making due allowance for the loss of water, owing to imperfections in the engine, which he considers as nearly balanced by the amount of rain-water which penetrates from the surface and is carried off by the adit, he thinks himself warranted in assuming the actual quantity of water raised by the engine as representing with sufficient accuracy that which would be naturally afforded by the springs of the mine. On comparing the known quantity of rain falling in any district with the quantity of water given out by its springs, added to that returned to the atmosphere by evaporation from the same district, which he estimates according to Mr. Daniell's method, he finds the former of these quantities is to the latter nearly in the proportion of two to three. After adverting to the hypothesis of the infiltration of sea-water, which might be proposed in explanation of this excess in the supply of springs, he remarks that he was not able to detect the presence of sea-salt in the water from the bottom of the mine of Huel Towan, which he examined in August 1826.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

ON Thursday last, Mr. Hamilton in the chair.—Davies Gilbert, Esq. exhibited two plaster casts, from an ancient cross at Penzance in Cornwall, with faint traces of inscriptions. Dr. Meyrick exhibited a pair of elegant ancient candlesticks of brass, engraved and enamelled. They were bought at Aix-la-Chapelle, of a general dealer,—therefore all trace of their history is lost; but from the costume of the figures on them, the doctor assigns the commencement of the 12th century as the date of their manufacture. The same gentleman also exhibited a pix, which, from the style of the ornaments, he considers to be about of the same age with the candlesticks. A communication from Mr. Townsend of Preston, Sussex, accompanied by two drawings, was read, descriptive of some ancient fresco paintings discovered on the wall of Preston church. The subject of one was the murder of Becket; and the other the archangel weighing the souls of the departed, and Satan endeavouring to force down the scale. Mr. Townsend considers these paintings to be of about the time of Edward the First.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

ON Wednesday six new members were proposed; and Lord Prudhoe, one of the number, being a peer, was immediately balloted for and elected. A paper of great interest from Mr. Millingen, on the splendid Tyrrhenian vases recently exhumed in several parts of ancient Etruria, was read by Mr. Hamilton (a member of the council). Of this we shall give an epitome; and it will be found an admirable sequel to the general account of these discoveries, which we had the pleasure to publish a few weeks ago.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn in the chair.—A paper by Col. Tod was read; it communicated his remarks on a gold ring, of supposed Hindu workmanship, found sometime ago on the Fort Hill of Montrose in Scotland. Colonel Fitzclarence having seen it, was convinced of its eastern origin, and obtained the permission of its noble owner, the Countess of Cassilis, to submit it to the inspection of Col. Tod, in order that he might lay his remarks, in elucidation of its origin, before the Society. The relic bears certain signs of Hindu worship, round and over which is wreathed the serpent; on each side is one of the sacred kine, with the humped shoulders. Col. Tod observes, that the first inspection of the ring would naturally lead to the supposition that it was of Hindu origin; but there are strong arguments, on the other hand, for conjecturing it to have belonged to one of those "giant Gotes" from Scania, who found sepulture in some of their ravaging descents upon Scotland. The arguments in support of the theory attributing a common origin to the Indo-Scythic martial races of India and the early colonists of Europe, occupy the remainder of the paper, which is concluded with the observation, that the ring is a relic of singular curiosity, even had it been found upon the plains of India. Many donations in literature and the arts were made; and it was announced, that the anniversary meeting would be held on the 7th of June.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

ON Saturday last the annual distribution of medals and certificates of honours took place at the theatre of the London University, which was crowded on the occasion. We have seldom witnessed a more interesting sight. The amphitheatrical seats were occupied by students and their parents and friends: in the centre sat the professors (about ten of the number only were present*), the warden, and a few friends; while the stage or platform behind the chair, which was occupied by Sir James Graham, were Lords Darnley, Auckland, John Russell, and other eminent patrons of the University. The finance report and other routine business having been gone through, the adjudication of the prizes was determined by opening the letters containing the names of the successful candidates; and a lively sensation (like that of the drawing of a lottery) was produced as the various victors were named and called up to the president to receive the meeds of their industry and talent. Most of them seemed to be intelligent and fine young men; and the discriminating way in which Sir James Graham delivered their honours into their hands, addressing them very

briefly, but with great elegance, feeling, and judgment, added much to the impression of the scene. It is not necessary for us to detail the pains taken to render these adjudications pure and just—the plan adopted by the several professors appeared to guard against every chance of partiality or erroneous decision; and we must observe that the general effect was truly delightful. The taste and ability displayed by the chairman throughout crowned the day (otherwise made pleasing by the judicious addresses of the masters and the modest demeanour of the students) with (*éclat* we would say, but that better feelings suggest the words) deep gratification.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
(Third notice.)

No. 131. *The Truant*. T. S. Good.—Very clever and very entertaining.

No. 113. *Italian Boys playing at Cards*. R. Edmonstone.—There is great character, and a fine depth and richness of tone in every thing that proceeds from Mr. Edmonstone's pencil.

No. 199. *Romps*. T. Clater.—A well-told story. The confusion which the entrance of mamma has occasioned is very happily depicted; and the chiaroscuro and Terburgh-like execution deserve high praise.

No. 28. *The auld Friends*. J. Knight.—"Art's labour lost;"—an expression equally applicable to many other able performances in the Exhibition, which are hung either so high or so low as to render fruitless the pains which have been bestowed upon their production. We are quite aware that it is impossible to place all the pictures to advantage; but surely works of the class to which this of Mr. Knight's belongs, are entitled to a situation in which they could be seen.

Of the numerous portraits in the Great Room we must speak generally. Those by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence are the most interesting; both from their intrinsic merit, and from the mournful reflection, that it is the last time that the walls of the Academy will be so decorated. His portraits of *Lady Belfast*, *Miss Fry, the Archbishop of Armagh*, *the Earl of Aberdeen*, and *Thomas Moore, Esq.*, although the draperies and backgrounds are unfinished, are admirable proofs of his splendid and unrivalled genius. The head of the poet, especially, is life itself.—Mr. Shee, the present able and accomplished President, has several very pleasing portraits. That of *The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn*, in particular, is powerfully painted, and is a most faithful and characteristic resemblance.—We do not think that we ever saw the sweet and pearly tones of Mr. Phillips's colouring to greater advantage than in his beautiful portrait of *The Hon. Mrs. Ramsden*. He has five other portraits in the room; among which is a remarkably fine whole-length of *A Gentleman*.—Of four portraits by Sir William Beechey, executed with his usual skill and taste, that of *His Grace the Duke of Somerset* is the most striking.—*General Sir Hew Dalrymple*, and *The Marquess of Chandos*, are excellent specimens of Mr. Jackson's talents;—as are *The Earl of Surrey*, *The Duke of Norfolk*, and *Mr. Lockhart*, (the latter an admirable likeness), of those of Mr. Pickersgill.—We wish we could speak of the head in Mr. Wilkie's whole-length of *His Majesty in the Highland Dress of the Royal Tartan*, in terms of as unqualified admiration as we can of the general arrangement and effect

of the picture.—Of *The Countess of Jersey* there is a whole-length by the Baron Gerard. Although not exactly accordant with the English notions of portraiture, it is very carefully and finely painted.—Mr. Rothwell has a portrait of *Lord Downes*; so disadvantageously placed, that it is scarcely possible to see it. In the ante-room is his masterly picture which we noticed when at Mr. Colnaghi's: his other portraits are not of so high an order, at least in exhibition light.—A whole-length *Portrait of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence* does Mr. Morton great credit.—We were also highly pleased with a *Portrait of a Hong Merchant*, by Mr. Chinnery.—There are many other clever portraits in the room, which our limits will not allow us to particularise, from the pencils of Messrs. Clint, Reinagle, Simpson, Briggs, Lane, Thompson, Lonsdale, Ramsay, R. T. Bone, S. W. Reynolds, Linnell, Faulkner, Wyatt, Hurlstone, Say, Davis, Tannock, Partridge, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. J. Robertson, &c.

SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

No. 284. *Mount St. Michael, Cornwall*. C. Stanfield.—It is no disparagement to the talents which the School of Painting otherwise displays, to speak of this performance as the lion of the place; and a magnificent lion it is—roaring, "that it would do any man's heart good to hear it," and lashing out its tail with a rage well befitting the noble and powerful monarch of wild animals. The gigantic and lofty forms of the headland, with its venerable crowning pile—the tumultuous motion of the mighty waters foaming at its base—the gleams of sun which splendidly illuminate one portion of the subject—the deep and impenetrable mist in which another portion of it is shrouded—the happy introduction and appropriate employment of the figures, and the masterly style in which the whole scene of awful grandeur is executed—are all admirable. This fine work increases the high opinion which we have always entertained and expressed of Mr. Stanfield's genius. We state this the more strongly, because there seems to be an unjust and ungenerous disposition in some quarters to undervalue it.

No. 297. *The Welcome*. E. T. Parris.—Another charming picture of beauty, grace, and amiable sentiment, from this highly gifted and rapidly rising artist's pencil. Again we ask, Why was such a finished production shoved into a corner, instead of being placed in a situation in which the visitors to the Exhibition might have had an opportunity of examining its various excellences without inconvenience? But we recollect that it fared the same, or indeed worse, with poor Bonington. Is it a system pursued by the Academy for the purpose of checking the aspirations of talent? Nevertheless, we are pleased to understand that, after some competition, "the Welcome" has been purchased by Mr. Wynne Ellis, who is also the possessor of Mr. Parris's "Reflection."

No. 287. *Naiades*. G. Arnald, A.—A sweet and elevated character of landscape composition. The figures are only of subordinate interest; yet they are well suited to the scene.

No. 306. *The Orchard*. W. F. Witherington.—In addition to the other merits of this very clever work, Mr. Witherington has conquered the difficulties arising from the angular and unpicturesque ramification of fruit-trees, and, with his usual skill, has compelled them to assume a shape and character singularly pleasing. On the ground!

* It is known that an unfortunate schism has arisen among the teachers of the University, and spread into its councils. This is much to be regretted where unanimity is so essential: we fear there has been great weakness and trimming, if not utter mismanagement.—Ed. L. G.

No. 331. *Candaules, King of Lydia, shews his Wife by stealth to Gyges, one of his Ministers, as she goes to bed.* W. Etty, R.A.—We have on former occasions reproved Mr. Etty for his occasional tendency to a debasing sensuality in his smaller productions. Have we not enough of the voluptuous from the pencils of foreign artists, but is one of our own purer school—a man too so capable of better things—to mistake the proper direction of art, and thus to offend against decency and good taste? As an academic study, the central figure of this group might be admissible; but, in connexion with the disgraceful story, it deserves to be warmly reprehended.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Views of the Principal Objects in the direct Route from Genoa to Naples, Sketches taken during a Residence at Palermo; and Views of the different Islands of the Mediterranean, returning by Sea to Genoa; to which are added a few Sketches in Savoy. Taken in 1829 by H. Stretton, Esq.; drawn on stone by H. M. Whichelo. No. I. Dickinson.

THIS publication is to consist of ten Numbers, each to contain three large views or five small ones. Those in the present No. are "the Coast of Palermo," "the Bay of Palermo," and "the Plain of Bagaria." If we are unable to bestow very high praise upon these views as works of art, we have no doubt of their perfect fidelity,—a quality which renders any delineation valuable and interesting.

England and Wales. From Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A.; with Descriptive and Historic Illustrations by H. E. Lloyd, Esq. No. VIII. Jennings and Co. A BEAUTIFUL Number; finely exemplifying the mastery over effect for which Mr. Turner is so justly celebrated.

Lawrence. From a Plaster Cast taken at the age of Thirty-four, in the possession of an attached Friend. Drawn on stone, by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. Colnaghi, Son, and Co.

THE attached friend who possesses the mask from which this tripartite view of the fine countenance of the lamented President of the Royal Academy has been taken, is, we believe, Mr. Charles Denham. Mr. Lane has made from it a front, a three-quarter, and a profile, drawing, on stone, with his usual skill and taste; and, notwithstanding the great drawback which is necessarily occasioned by the absence of the expression of the eye, the resemblance is very striking in them all; especially in the front view.

Illustrations of Popular Works. By George Cruikshank. Part I. Longman and Co.

OUR anticipation that these Illustrations would add popularity to the most popular works, is more than justified by this first sample. They are most humorous, most laughable, and most cleverly executed. The Vicar of Wakefield preaching, and the Family Picture; Weazel's combat, from Roderick Random (a parallel, by the by, to Baillie Nicol Jarvie's); Ten Breeches, from Knickerbocker; and the Deil fiddling away with the Exciseman, from Burns's song—are the truly ludicrous ornaments in this No. The two last are of the drollest possible cast.

Fisher's Illustrations of England.

Nos. 17, 18, and 19.

THE statement of the publishers, that this work has improved as it has proceeded, is undoubtedly justified by the Numbers under

our immediate notice. We have never, in the most expensive publications of the kind, met with more admirable plates than those of "The Interior of St. John's Market, Liverpool," and the view of "Storrs, Windermere Lake." The drawing and engraving of the former alone cost, it appears, upwards of thirty-five guineas. Nothing but the most extensive sale can warrant such an expenditure.

Select Views of the Principal Cities of Europe. From original Paintings, by Lieut.-Colonel Batty, F.R.S. Part II. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

GIBRALTAR is the subject of the present Part of Col. Batty's highly interesting work. Few places in the world are more celebrated than this gigantic, formidable, and important promontory; and in no respect is it more remarkable than for its exceedingly picturesque character. Of this Col. Batty has most successfully availed himself, and has combined with the naturally grand and varied forms of the rock, accidental effects of storm, shipwreck, &c.; which, ably seconded as he has been by the talents of Messrs. Wallis, Cooke, Smith, Varrall, Goodall, and Willmore, the engravers, render the six views, (including the vignette), of which the Part consists, among the most spirited and beautiful that were perhaps ever assembled.

Portrait of His Majesty. From the original Picture, painted, July 1825, by T. C. Thompson, R.H.A. Colnaghi and Son.

THE recent illness of his Majesty—and most rejoiced and grateful are we to be enabled to speak of it as a past event—has endeared him still more to the hearts of his faithful subjects; and must render the present a favourable moment for the publication of a new and authentic portrait, such as that under our notice. It is a strong resemblance of the King, and is engraved in a good bold style of lithography.

Characteristic Sketches of Animals. Drawn from the life and engraved by T. Landseer. Part III. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

NEXT to the amusement and information derived from seeing the animals themselves are certainly those received from the contemplation of such admirable representations of them as these by Mr. Landseer. Of the plates in the present Part, "the Brahminy Bull," and "the Cheetah," are certainly the most beautiful; although "the Hippopotamus," and "the Mandril," are perhaps the most picturesque. The vignettes are, as usual, clever and characteristic, and the descriptions perspicuous and entertaining.

BRITISH GALLERY.

A GLIMPSE at this Gallery enables us to anticipate for the lovers of the arts, and especially of our native school, a grateful treat in the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence's works, on the eve of being exhibited. The general appearance of the rooms is superb; and the individual attractions possess extraordinary interest, from presenting many of the artist's *chef-d'œuvre*, and many of his less known pictures.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE KING.

On hearing it said, that every Heart in England was united in Prayer for our beloved Monarch's recovery.

THERE'S a breath in that passing gale,
'Tis sweeter than earth's balsams are,
'Tis not for earth it ascends,
'Tis the breath of a nation's prayer.

There's a heavenly sound in that breeze,
Hush!—England's child is at prayer;
She asks for a father's life,
With an only daughter's care.

"O Thou who perfectest prayer,
Speed thou my prayer on high;
They tell me a king cannot,
But I feel that a father can, die."

There's a voice of thanksgiving!—Again!
There's pleasure resounds in those lays.
That bell?—rings—then our Sovereign lives—
England's prayers are converted to praise.

N. H.

FIRST AND LAST. — NO. V.

The First and Last Captive.

SHE sat in silence on the floor,
Her raven hair unbound
Spread her pale cheek and bosom o'er,
And swept the very ground:
Her eye was dim and downward cast,
And now and then a sigh,
Within her heart till then locked fast,
Heaved deep and bitterly.

It was a splendid palace-room,
Around with tapestry spread,
And, chasing back the twilight gloom,
A lamp its radiance shed;
Faintly it lit that pensive face,
Where strong and still despair
Had fixed its heavy darkening trace,
Stiffening each feature fair.

A pencil was within her hand,
And carelessly it moved,
Scarce under her own will's command
Along the floor it roved;
At length the letters, slowly traced,
Stood like a wizard's spell
(Even yet they are not quite effaced)—
"Remember Isabelle!"

She sat awhile, then started up,
To her cheek rushed back the blood—
She dashed away the silver cup
Of wine that near her stood:
She leant beside the window high,
She grasped its iron bars;
Whilst, pitying her, from the azure sky,
Looked down the silent stars.

It was in vain—her hands, too weak,
Forced not those bars apart,
And down she fell with one wild shriek,
That seemed to burst her heart:
Still she lay through the night hours mirk—
They came at morning tide,
And found that Death had done his work,—
So their first Captive died.

Years passed away—they brought again
A Captive to the tower;
Now many a dark and bloody stain
Profaned the palace bower.
The tapestry had fallen down,
The golden lamp was quenched;
From the cornice rich the silver crowns
Of mimic flowers was wrenched.

Their Captive was an aged man,
Grief on his forehead high,
And on his lips, so thin and wan,
Tales but of misery.

His love, so beautiful and young,
Years gone, from him was torn,
And he had withered, yet thus long
His load of life had borne.

They placed him in this prison strong—
"Ay, be it so," he cried;
"I care not—in you heaven ere long
I'll meet my murdered bride."

He cast his eyes to heaven, and then
Down on the floor they fell,
And he read, while thrilled each aged vein—
“Remember Isabelle!”

It was enough—the nerves that held
Through all that life's decay,
No longer by his pride compelled,
Resigned at once their sway:
He perished the last captive there;
And still the peasants tell,
At eve these words sound through the air—
“Remember Isabelle!”

Worton Lodge, Isleworth. M. A. BROWNE.

BIOGRAPHY.

MR. WINSOR.

ON Tuesday last died, at Paris, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Frederic Albert Winsor, with whom originated the application of gas to the lighting of streets and cities. He was the founder of the Gas-light and Coke Company in London, and of the first gas company which was established in Paris: from his public and persevering efforts arose these and every other gas-light establishment which has since been founded.

It will be recollected, that in 1803 Mr. Winsor demonstrated the use to which his discovery of gas-lighting might be publicly applied, though many men of high scientific reputation denied its practicability. His first public experiments were shewn at the Lyceum, in the Strand: he afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace gardens in St. James's Park, on the king's birth-day in 1807; and during 1809 and 1810, one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. His house was for many years openly shewn, fitted up with gas-lights throughout, to exhibit to the legislature and the country the practicability of his plans.

The memorial to his late Majesty George III. for a charter, and the evidence taken in parliament and before the privy council, bear testimony to the indefatigable and unremitting zeal with which he persevered until he overcame the obstacles which prejudice had raised against his efforts, and which threatened to prevent the general adoption of his discoveries and improvements.

In 1812, however, a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company was obtained, and success crowned his labours; but his mind having been wholly possessed with the prosecution of an object of such public importance, he was too regardless of his own pecuniary interests, and omitted to retain a legal power over the advantages which resulted from his exertions: he unfortunately trusted too much for his reward to the honour of the parties with whom he was engaged. To the great object which he pursued he devoted the best years of his life, and sacrificed his fortune; and while he bequeathed an important benefit to posterity, the just recompense of his services escaped from his own hands: thus he created the fortunes of others, whilst he ruined his own and those of his family.

In 1815 he extended to France the advantages which had attended his efforts in England. There, too, he was the first to establish a company and erect gas-works: but rival interests created other companies, in defiance of patent privileges: and these associations, with large capitals, undermined his interests, and he again gave fortunes to others which ought to have been his own reward.

It is thus that a life, which, it may truly be said, has been an honour to England, has been

embittered, if not abridged, by cares and ingratitude. After all the services which he rendered to his country and to the world, and the gains which individuals have realised by his discoveries, the founder of gas-lighting has left no other legacy to his family than the remembrance of his virtues, and of those talents by which the present and future generations have been and will be benefited:

Sic vos non vobis.

MUSIC.

MR. PHILIPPS'S CONCERT.

THE vocal concert of this gentleman, “illustrative of principles for English singing, applied to music in parts,” took place on Monday last, at the London Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate Street. The performance consisted of a slight lecture, exemplified by a selection of airs, duets, and glees, in various styles of composition, which were very ably executed by a young lady (a promising pupil of Mr. Philipps), Mr. Wood, Mr. E. Taylor, &c. The evening's amusement called forth the merited applause of a very numerous audience.

THE HUMAN VOICE.

AT the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Cuvier presented a report on a memoir by Dr. Benati, relative to the mechanism of the human voice. Dr. Benati, who is himself a very agreeable singer, has ascertained that the upper and falsetto notes are produced by the contraction of the throat; that singers who have a soprano voice have generally the tongue a third larger than that of other singers; and that tenors have the narrow parts of the throat susceptible of greater flexibility than bass singers. The reporter took this opportunity of stating, that a convict at Toulon, in whom, from disease, the communication between the trachea and the larynx had been destroyed, had acquired the power of uttering sounds by means of a particular kind of mechanism from the base of the tongue to the roof of the month. He considered that there was some analogy between the facts cited by Dr. Benati and the instance furnished by the Toulon convict.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

SINCE our last publication, Cimarosa's celebrated opera of *Il Matrimonio Segreto* has been twice performed, and, glad are we to say it, to the most crowded houses we have seen for a long while. In a former notice (July 25, 1829) of this opera, we took occasion to draw a parallel between the productions of Rossini and those of Cimarosa. That the *Matrimonio Segreto* has been the model upon which Rossini has formed his buffo compositions, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; for many of his favourite “phrases” can here be traced to their original source. The affinity in the style of these composers is discoverable in the manner in which they conduct their concerted pieces, particularly their finales; but the orchestral accompaniments of Cimarosa are poor, compared with those of Rossini—not that the latter is not frequently noisy to a fault. In operative music, the instruments may occasionally produce those energetic and characteristic touches which give life to the whole composition: in this particular, Rossini often succeeds. Cimarosa, with the exception of an orchestral movement in the quartette of the first act of *Il Matrimonio Segreto*, following the words “*Così in poco il suo orgoglio*,” seldom avails

himself of the adventitious aid of instrumentation; but, on the contrary, too frequently keeps the orchestra tamely subservient to the voice or voices on the scene.

The remarks we have now to offer are confined to the performance of Saturday last. The opera, as it has been represented, is, as we have said, strongly cast, in so far as the enrolment of celebrated names; but we never rely upon name, and are generally disposed to acquiesce in the force of Ollapod's aphorism, that “name's nothing—merit's all,—rhubarb's rhubarb, call it what you will.” The part of *Paolino* is too high for Donzelli; the trembling and tragic tones of Lalande are by no means calculated to produce effect in the execution of comic music; the *Fidalgua* of Malibran is altogether a mistaken conception of the part; and the *Elisette* of Miss Bellchambers, from her dreadfully false intonation, destroys some of the most effective scenes and concerted pieces in the opera. Nevertheless, *Il Matrimonio Segreto* is well worth seeing, if only to witness the inimitable acting of Lablache. The fixed eye, and the vacuity of look which he throws into his countenance whilst endeavouring to catch the half-lost syllables of those who address him, exhibit the most natural representation of deafness that we have ever witnessed. Of the vocal abilities of this truly great actor, we shall freely and fully speak when we see him in a part better calculated to display his physical powers and musical taste. It is but justice to say, that, with the exception of his grotesque attire, *Il Conte Robinson* (we had nearly said “Jack Robinson”) found an admirable representative in Signor Santini. The duet of “*Se fiato in corpo avete*,” between him and Lablache, was admirably given, and rapturously enured. We are anxious to see Lablache in *Assur*, and Lalande in *Semiramide*: these are the characters that will put their talents as vocalists to the test.

DRURY LANE.

ON Thursday, Mr. Goldsmith appeared here in the slight part of *Morbleau* in *Monsieur Tonson*; and, under all the embarrassment of a *début*, displayed great capabilities for the stage. We have had the pleasure to see and hear this aspirant for comic honours; and if much versatility, considerable powers, a good face, a talent for mimicry of the highest order, whether in singing or acting, and other dramatic qualities, are likely to succeed, we can vouch for his having a land of promise before him.

The benefits this week have been glorious—Farren immense, and Harley extravagant: the latter had some pleasant novelties in the way of comic songs and parodies; amongst the pleasantest of which we rank the following laughable version of “Love's Ritonella.” We think if Harley had dressed a little more at Wallack, and magnified his Massaroni tuft, it would have told better. However, it took excellently well; and we doubt not “Real Havannah” will be as popular as its agreeable prototype: it is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Ainsworth.

Real Havannah!
Real Havannah!
Precious cigar!
Gentle as manna,
Bright as a star—
Pleasant as fire-side,
Cheery on road—
Best of all perfumes
At home or abroad
Real Havannah!
Puff away care—
Blow my misfortunes
Into thin air.

Real Havannah!
O who would dare
Meerschaum or hookah
With thee compare?
When thy bright tip
Any mortal may see,
Thou art his choice
And a smoker is he.
Real Havannah, &c.
Real Havannah!
Primest of stuff,
Sell me no humbug,
Vender of snuff—
Think not on me
You can cut any jokes—
'Tis Toper Thomas
Himself who now smokes
Real Havannah! &c.

COVENT GARDEN.

MR. FAWCETT'S farewell was both a gratifying and affecting spectacle. His merits filled the house with friends and admirers; and yet it was painful to see so old a favourite separating himself from the stage for ever. For nearly forty years he has been an ornament to the profession; and while his eminent histrionic talents cause us to regret the blank he has left on the boards, his great private respectability makes his retirement no less to be regretted as a loss to the national drama.

VARIETIES.

Education.—The general annual sitting of the Paris Society of Elementary Education took place lately. On this occasion considerable interest was excited by the presence of three young Africans, who had been sent to France for education, and who have made almost incredible progress in every branch. A report was read, from which it appeared that the expenditure of the Society, for the last year, had been 50,000 francs. The adjudication of the prize for an essay on "the Liberty of Instruction," was postponed to January 1831. A paper was read, stating the nature and objects of the Society; and that of the 32 millions who compose the population of France, sixteen do not know how to read and write. Other subjects of general interest were discussed during the sitting.

Suicidal Club.—Dr. Casper, in an article in the *Revue Britannique*, states that there existed some time ago in Prussia a club of suicides, composed of six persons, who not only vowed to destroy themselves, but also to make proselytes. They did not succeed in the latter respect, but all gave proofs of their own sincerity. The last of them blew out his brains in 1817. The same writer states that a similar club is reputed to have existed not long ago in Paris. This was composed of twelve members, one of whom was to be selected every year for self-destruction.

German Operas.—A letter from Paris states, that the German company now performing at the Italian Theatre there meet with good success. The receipts have sometimes reached 7000 francs;—an enormous sum for a French theatre.

Telegraph.—Several experiments have lately been made in France with the day-and-night telegraph, which is destined for the use of the French fleet in the invasion of Algiers. It was found to answer perfectly. The invention, however, is not new: it was first introduced by Admiral St. Haouen in 1823.

M. Fourrier, one of the secretaries of the Paris Academy of Sciences, died in that capital on Monday last.

The Printers' Pension Society.—This Society, formed for the relief of aged, infirm, and distressed workmen, connected with the press, and their widows and orphans, held their second anniversary at the London Tavern, on

Wednesday, where about a hundred guests were excellently regaled by Mr. Bleadon, whose liberal kindness to this Institution, as a friend and subscriber, seemed to have been extended to his kitchen and cellar. Lord Morpeth was in the chair, and addressed the company in a most eloquent and feeling manner on behalf of the charity. Various toasts also called up Mr. Poulett Thomson the member for Dover, Mr. Alderman Winchester, Dr. Dibdin, Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Kelly, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Figgins, the treasurer, and other gentlemen, who severally spoke with great effect. A considerable sum was collected in aid of the annual provision made by the workmen themselves; and we rejoice to say that every thing bespoke the flourishing condition of this benevolent Institution.

Vesuvius.—The Neapolitan papers state, that two new openings have just appeared in the crater of Mount Vesuvius. For several preceding days loud detonations were heard in the interior, and the two new mouths have poured forth an enormous quantity of burning and bituminous matter.

Miss Wright.—This lady, so celebrated for her various philanthropic exertions, having ransomed thirty slaves, has hired a vessel at New Orleans, and sent them to Hayti, where she calculates on their forming a free colony.

Niebuhr.—A letter from M. Niebuhr has been translated from the *Berlin Gazette* into the *London Times*. It states, that notwithstanding the fire which consumed some of his papers, the next vol. of his *History of Rome* will be published next winter, and that the MS. of the sequel has also been preserved. Mr. N. offers some remarks on the subject of Artesian wells, and states them to have been well known, not only in Italy, near Modena, but in ancient Africa: so that the modern French claims respecting them are old discoveries.

New Musical Instrument.—An instrument called *Der Musikalische Improvisator* has been performing for the last two or three days in Piccadilly. By means of revolving barrels with lateral movements, it seems to originate endless variations *ad libitum*. We have calculating machines, and now a machine which executes fantasias and voluntaries like a master of mind. Men must, ere long, yield to machines! The Improvisator is altogether a curiosity; and, though its imitation of various instruments is, like most imitations, inferior to the originals, it does discourse very pretty music.

Natural History.—A society of hunters has recently been formed in Sweden, extending from one end of the kingdom to the other, the members of which have agreed to collect and to communicate to one another all the observations which they may be enabled to make with respect to the lives, manners, and habits of animals.

Hernani.—The first twenty-seven representations of *Hernani*, at Paris, have produced 103,102 francs.

Paris Academy of Sciences.—At a late sitting of this Academy, M. Moreau de Jonnes gave an account of the iron rail-way from Baltimore to the Ohio. According to his statement, the length of this road is 104 miles; the mean height of the elevations between the two extremities is 886 feet. Twenty-five miles were made in one year. The estimated expense was 20,000 dollars per mile, but it has exceeded the estimate.

Fruits and Wine.—M. Couverchel read a paper at the Paris Academy of Sciences on the ripening (*maturation*) of fruits. He marks two

distinct periods. In the first, which comprehends the formation of the principles of the fruit, the direct influence of the plant on the fruit is indispensable. In the second, which comprehends the ripening of the fruit, the acids, favoured by the heat, transform the gelatine into saccharine matter. The phenomena, in this case, are purely chemical; they are independent of vegetative life; and what proves this is, that most fruits will ripen when taken from the tree. M. Couverchel has made many experiments with the juices of fruits, from which it appears, that wines of inferior quality may be ameliorated, without the addition of substances foreign to their nature, and prejudicial to health.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. XXI. May 22.]

It is a literary novelty to tell that the Grand Seigneur has been pleased to allow Mr. Arthur Lurnley Davis to dedicate to him his forthcoming Grammar of the Turkish Language; for we believe there have been very few examples of western works dedicated to the Sultan. This Grammar proposes to have the rules illustrated by examples drawn from the most celebrated Turkish authors; together with a Preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turks, Dialogues, a Selection of Extracts in Prose and Verse from many rare Turkish MSS., &c. &c.—The Undying One, and other Poems, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.—The English at Home, by the Author of "the English in France," &c.—The English in Italy, &c.—Mr. Johns, author of "Dew of the Castle," &c. announces a poem in Four Cantos, entitled the Pyramids.—Mr. Morgan, the reputed author of "the Reproof of Brutus," is about to publish a Letter to the Bishop of London in reference to his Lordship's late Pamphlet.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Shelley's *Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. bds.—Webster's *Travels through the Crimea*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 12s. bds.—Levi and Sarah, post 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Binney's *Discourses on Faith*, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Stratton's *Book of the Priesthood*, 8vo. 8s. bds.—Muston on Christian Friendship, 12mo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Wodrow's *Church History*, 4 vols. 8vo. 21. 8s. bds.—M'Gavin on Church Establishments, 12mo. 2s. bds.—Wilson's *Questions on St. Matthew and Acts*, 12mo. each 3s. 6d. sewed.—Sketches from Nature, 12mo. 2s. 6d. hf. bds.—Elementary Lessons from the Italian, 18mo. 1s. 6d. hf. bds.—Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage, royal 4to. 21. 12s. 6d. bds.—Guthrie on the Arteries, 8vo. 14s. bds.—Searle on Cholera, &c. 8vo. 8s. bds.—Jephson on Calculus, Vol. II. 8vo. 16s. bds.—Wine-Drinker's Manual, 12mo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Heath's *Historical Illustrations to Waverley Novels*, Guy Manning, 18mo. 5s. 6d. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.; colombed 4to. proof, 12s.—The True Plan of a Living Temple, 3 vols. 12mo. 11. 2s. 6d. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1830.

May.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 13	From 38. to 54.	29.85 to 30.02
Friday... 14	31. — 30.	30.10 Stationary
Saturday... 15	40. — 35.	30.11 to 30.15
Sunday... 16	35. — 30.	30.21 Stationary
Monday... 17	45. — 38.	30.15 to 30.11
Tuesday... 18	47. — 38.	30.01 — 29.89
Wednesday 19	45. — 38.	29.86 Stationary

Wind variable, prevailing S.W. Generally calm, except the 13th, when a little rain fell.
Edmonton. CHARLES H. ADAMS.
Latitude..... 51° 37' 33" N.
Longitude.... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. P. will find a letter at our Office.
We have no desire to "cut" F. S. H. for the pretty little poem offered to us, though we cannot find a nook for it in the *L. G.*
Mr. Eliason's Concert tickets reached us too late to admit of our attendance.
We have received several letters on the subject of the "Rights of Dramatic Authors," and are much gratified by finding that our remarks have given such general satisfaction. We are happy to have it in our power to inform "an Old Subscriber" and all whom it may concern, that the measure is daily gaining new and powerful friends;—that two of our most distinguished and influential noblemen have volunteered in the handsomest manner their support to it in the Lords;—and that, though the lateness of the season and the peculiarly pressing business of the session has retarded its progress, there is no doubt of its eventual completion.
ERRATA.—In the report of the Bishop of Salisbury's Address at the Royal Society of Literature, in our last, p. 331, col. 3, line 12, for "Langlais," read "Langlois;" p. 322, col. 1, line 46, for "apostle," read "apostles;" and in same page, col. 2, line 41, for "emperor," read "empire."

ADVERTISEMENTS

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct that the interesting Portraits of the Sovereigns, and other distinguished Individuals, who assisted in bringing the late War to its conclusion, painted by the late President of the Royal Academy, should be exhibited for the Benefit of his Family, the Directors of the British Institution, anxious to carry into effect His Majesty's most gracious intention, give notice that the Exhibition of these Portraits, together with some other of the most celebrated Works of this eminent Artist, will be opened for the Inspection of the Public, at the Gallery of the British Institution, on Monday, the 24th day of May.

Admission 1s.—Catalogue 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

NATIONAL REPOSITORY for the

Annual Exhibition of new and improved Productions of Arts and Manufactures, Royal Mews, Charing Cross. Patron, the King. The Third Exhibition of this Institution is now open to the Public.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogues, 1s.
T. S. TULL, Secretary.

TOURNAMENT OF THE FIELD OF the

CLOTH OF GOLD, 15, Oxford Street, near Charles Street, Soho Square.

Mr. WILSHURST'S Magnificent Picture of the Tournament of the Field of Cloth of Gold, painted on Enamel, on the vast Surface of 432 superficial Feet; presenting the unparalleled appearance of a Painting of such extraordinary Dimensions on one Sheet of Glass, without the Frames or Joinings being visible. This splendid Work contains more than 100 Figures, including upwards of 40 Portraits, with the strictest Attention to Costume. Admission, 6d.
Open from Ten till Dark.

THE DELUGE—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

Mr. WALKER'S large Picture of the Deluge, together with some of his other Works, will open for Exhibition this day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

Admission, 1s.—Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

PLYMOUTH EXHIBITION of

PICTURES.

The Twelfth Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings will open, at the Athenæum, Plymouth, on Monday the 12th day of July next.

Artists and Proprietors who may be disposed to contribute Pictures to the Collection, will be pleased to send them on or before the 5th day of that Month.

The Committee engage to take all possible care that no injury be done to the Works intrusted to them, and to pay the expense of water-carriage to and from Plymouth.

R. W. COBYNDON, Secretary.
Athenæum, Plymouth, May 10, 1830.

MR. F. MANSEL REYNOLDS'S

PRINTS. By Auction, by Mr. SOTHERBY and SON, at their House, Wellington Street, Strand, on Thursday the 3d day of June, 1830, and following day, at Twelve o'clock, a very choice Cabinet of Engravings, the property of F. Mansel Reynolds, Esq., consisting of fine Proofs and brilliant impressions of the Works of Straggs, Woollett, Sharpe, Houlstren, R. Morgan, Bartolozzi, Raimbach, Golding, Warren, the Heaths, &c., &c.; among which will be found a brilliant Proof of Titian's Venus, before the letters, by Straggs;—The Rape of Europa, Proof, by Beauvarlet—King Lear, a Presentation Proof from the Engraver to the Painter, with Autograph—Brilliant Proof of the Death of General Wolfe, Battles of the Hague and Boyne, Roman Edition in Ruins, Library, &c. by Woollett—An extraordinary assemblage of Rare Book Plates, principally containing choice Engravers' Proofs, &c. &c.

May be viewed on Tuesday the 1st of June; and Catalogues to be now had at the place of Sale.

THOMAS MOORE, Esq.—A Portrait of

Thomas Moore, Esq., engraved in the Line Manner, after a Picture by G. S. Newton. Price of Proofs before the letters, 3s. 3s.; Proofs after the letters, 3s. 3s.; Impressions, 1s. 1s. Sold by Colnaghe, and Co., 5, Pall Mall East; and by Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

"The first requisite in every portrait is resemblance. We have seldom seen one more striking than the present. It is Mr. Moore himself, in one of his most animated moments."—*Literary Gazette*.

In atlas 4to. price 2s. 2s. Part VI. being the concluding Part of

GRINDLAY'S VIEWS IN INDIA, containing Six highly coloured Engravings, after some of the first Artists; with descriptive Letterpress of Scenery, Costume, and Architecture, chiefly on the Western Side of India.

By Capt. ROBERT MELVILLE GRINDLAY.
"If there has been any foundation for the complaint that the splendid scenery, and the gorgeous architecture of India have never yet been adequately portrayed by the pencil, it will vanish when this work shall be known, which certainly equals, if it does not transcend, any antecedent production of the graphic art."—*Artistic Journal*.

Parts I. to V. may also be had, price 2s. 2s.

Smith, Elder, and Co. 65, Cornhill.

GERMAN SPA, BRIGHTON.—The

Pump-Room opened for the Season, Monday, May 3d. Nos. Mineral Waters, Carlsbad and Ess. Cold ditto, Spa, Pyrmont, Marienbad, Eger, Selters, Seidchitz, &c. Prospectuses of the Establishment, giving an Account of the Medical Effects of the above Mineral Waters, may be had gratis at the Pump-Room, and at the London Agents, viz. J. and G. Waugh, 177, Regent Street; and at R. Coward's, 65, Chesham.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Wanted, a Partner,

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